REGISTERED No. 6,—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,341—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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First insertion	3 As.	per Line.
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Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Two Rupees.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (*Limited*), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,032 Tons, 221 H. P. Commander R. Henderson, on SATURDAY, the 26th October 1878, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Canananore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Columbo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Aconpalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (*Limited*), under Contract with Government, will despatch the SCOTRA, 1847 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander W. A. Stabratt, on THURSDAY, the 31st, October 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDAREBAAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (*Limited*), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 579 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. D. Dougherty, on MONDAY, the 28th October 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie, both ways.

The S. S. SCOTRA, 1,047 Tons, 220 H.P., Commander W. A. Stabratt, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 31st October 1878, at 4 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 80	Including Wines.
Suez	300	230	90	
Port Said	350	240	90	
Jaffa	400	300	100	
Beyrout	425	320	125	
Cyprus	450	350	130	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	550	350	145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ARABIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st November 1878.
AUSTRALIA to sail on SUNDAY 1st December 1878.
SUMATRA to sail on WEDNESDAY 1st January 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT and CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Portsaid regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July, 1878.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. INDIA,
2,289 Tons, 500 H.P.

THIS Steamer will sail about the 15th November.

For passage, &c., apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—The Anglia (s.s.) will follow at a fortnight's interval.

CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS BOOKED AS FOLLOWS:
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL ..... 400 Rupees.
LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY ..... 35 Guineas.

STEAMERS.

	Tons Reg. N.H.P.		Tons Reg. N.H.P
CLAN ALPINE	2,200 250	CLAN LAMONT	2,200 250
CLAN FRASER	2,200 250	CLAN MURRAY	2,200 250
CLAN GORDON	2,200 250	CLAN STUART	2,200 280

THE splendid new Clyde-built Steamship CLAN ALPINE, 109 A 1 at Lloyd's, John Joss, Commander, is expected to sail from Bombay to Liverpool early in December.

The "Clan Line" Steamers are built expressly for the Indian trade. The Saloons and State Cabins are on deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort in tropical as well as in cold climates. Each steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For Freight and Passage apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S (LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S) BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed JAMES MADDEN & Co. Bombay.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the BUILDING of an ICE FACTORY situated at MOODY BAY. Plans may be seen, and copy of specification and quantities obtained, on payment of Rs. 5, and all information obtained at the office of Mr. J. Howson, A. R. E., Engineer of this works.

The Tenders should be addressed to the undersigned on or before the 28th instant.

FRED. FRANK EGERTON CUTLER,
By his Attorney,
JOHN EDWD. BODGER.

October 22nd, 1878.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.[1]	Captains.	1878.
— HYDASPES	2954	450	D. Renoldson	28th Oct.
(s) HINDOSTAN	3113	600	N. W. Haselwood	4th Nov.
— BANGALORE	2963	500	E. G. Stead	11th do.
(s) VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Ferrins	18th do.
— BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	25th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to
J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 14th October 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	29th Oct.
TEHERAN	2369	400	A. H. Johnson	12th Nov.
MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	26th do.

Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to
J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 14th October 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	8th Nov.
TANJORE	2283	450	W. W. Fentiman	6th Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to
J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 14th October 1878. Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Purrotumdass Dwarkadass and on account and risk of Messrs. Angus Fraser & Co.,

K.A.C.—3-11 9 Bales Melton.

AT 2 P. M.

A strong grey Arab horse, 1 young Goojerat buffalo with calf, yields 7 seers milk.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain wares, one English-built buggy, &c., &c., at No. 40, Upper Colaba.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, buggy, &c., the property of Lieut. Baker, R.A., the same comprises rich thin-stem glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated ware and such as a set of dish covers containing 4 cruet, pickle liquor and egg stand, waiter, sets of dessert knives and forks, fish knife and fork, &c., &c., blackwood and teakwood, F. F. household furniture, such as reps of camp table in 2 pieces, sideboard, dumb-waiter, pier, circular, card and writing and dressing tables, drawing-room arm and without-arm chairs, easy, folding and lady's chairs, one 4 post iron bedstead, table and chamber candlesticks, table and hanging kerosine lamps, wardrobe, chests of drawers, clothes and gown presses, dressing and choral glasses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 English-built buggy.
The property is now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome, richly-carved French polished blackwood household furniture, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, 1, 2, 3, and 4 light argand lamps, and wall-shades, a mahogany full-size slate billiard table with lamp by "Thurston & Co.," a sweet-toned mahogany grand piano by "Collard and Collard," one first-rate English-built single seated brougham by Morgan & Co., one glass fronted miniature brougham by "Waylen," one English-built mail-phaeton by "Barker & Co.," of Chandos Street, one English-built 4 seated open carriage by "Morgan & Co.," one dog-cart, two pairs of fast-trotting bay Arab horses (young,) one pair full-size grey Arab horses, one thoroughbred grey Arab flea-bitten riding cob, English and Guzerat cow and calves, sets of plated mounted single and double harness, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., at "Wilderness," Lower Malabar Hill, On MONDAY, the 28th, and TUESDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 P.M. each day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the very valuable and handsome richly-carved French polished blackwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, argand lamps and wall-shades, slate billiard table, grand piano, horses, carriages, plants, &c., the property of Hamlin Maxwell, Esq., and W. G. Hall, Esq., the same comprises rich engine-turn and fern-pattern glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, tea and coffee services, real China dessert and tea services, silver ware such as presentation cups, tea set, muffineers, &c., best electro-plated ware, such as a set of dish covers containing 4 hotwater curry dishes, vegetable dishes, cruet, pickle, liqueur and egg stands, ice pitcher, tea rest, sets of spoons and forks for 12 and 18 persons, waiter, biscuit box, claret jug, dessert knives and forks with mother-o'-pearl handles in case, fish knives and forks, table, piano, and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., single and double barrelled breech and muzzle loading guns and rifles in cases, swords, carpenter, tool chest, handsome table, argand and reading lamps and wall shades, very handsome well-seasoned French-polished and richly carved furniture such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces, sideboard, dumb waiter, sidetable with marble top, dining-room chairs, handsome centre ottoman, elaborately carved easy and lady's chairs, half-backed couches, easy reclining, and folding chairs, chiffoniers, billiard table with lamps, grand pianoforte, circular, pier, card, sofa, side, folding and writing tables, bookstand, teapoys flowerstand, rich Jubbulpore and Brussel's carpet, calender, marble clock, rich Japanese and table ornaments, fantrare oleographs and chromolithographs, handsome brass, iron and blackwood richly carved four-post bedsteads, reclining couches, dressing and washing tables, dressing and choral glasses, almira, clothes and gown presses, gown stand, towel horses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, photographic kits, a large collection of choice and rare plants, books, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 firstrate English-built single-seated brougham by Morgan and Co.
1 do. do. glass-fronted miniature brougham by Mayborn.
1 do. do. mail phaeton by Barker and Co.
1 do. do. open carriage by Morgan and Co.
1 dog cart.
2 pair fast trotting bay Arab horses (young).
1 do. full-size grey Arab horses.
1 thorough-bred grey Arab flea-beaten riding cob.
Sets of single and double harness.
1 English cow and calf.
1 Kattiawar do. do.
Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.
N. B.—The plants will be sold at 5-30 a.m. on the same days.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished blackwood household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany small grand piano (nearly new) by Collard and Collard, one English built four seated open carriage by Robert Ness, a pair of fast trotting grey Arab horses, one grey Arab brougham horse, sets of single and double harness, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th November, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome French polished household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, piano, horses, carriages, &c., the property of W. Gordon, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome richly-carved French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany grand square piano by Schiedmayer and Schoen, a patent sewing machine, a large wire bird cage, a Victoria phaeton with moveable coach-box, a pair of cream-coloured pogu ponies, a set of brass mounted double-harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs, pots, &c., at 50, Malabar Hill, (Doongarsey Road.)

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place the very valuable and richly carved household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, piano, large bird-cage, plants, &c., &c., the property of Allan F Turner, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable and Handsome French Polished and Richly Carved Blackwood and Teakwood Household Furniture, best Plated rich crockery and Glassware, a sweet-toned Mahogany Grand Pianoforte, by Richard Lipp, an English built four-seated open carriage, a single-seated Brougham, a pair of black Australian Horses, sets of single and double harness, &c., at Breach Candy.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th November, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome French polished and richly carved blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated glass and porcelainwares, carriages, horses, &c., the property of R. Branson, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 25th October 1878.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444.

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances.	In 1870	... £139,808
	,, 1873	... £295,149
	,, 1877	... £450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood as well as in Fever. Is a safe but efficient Aperient, counteracts the vitiating effects of a tropical climate, and quickens the functions generally. An experience of twenty-five years has established the great value of this Saline as a domestic remedy, not excelled by any imported preparation of a similar nature whatever, and it is now offered as better adapted to this climate than any article hitherto introduced.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1-4.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—The GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS fixed for 4-30 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 24th October 1878, at No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, has been ADJOURNED to THIS DAY, at the same time and place, a quorum of Shareholders not being present.

By Order of the Directors,
W. J. FARROW, Secretary.

Bombay, 25th October 1878.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the ESTATE of the late EDMUND BURDEKIN MEDLEY, late an Executive Engineer in the employ of the Public Works Department of the Government of India, at Adamwahan, Shawalpore Division, are requested to REMIT the same without delay to the undersigned, with whom also all persons claiming against the Estate should communicate with particulars of their claim within one month from this date when the Estate will be wound up.

JOHN COWIE,
Administrator to Estate of E. B. Medley,
or Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE and Co., Calcutta.

Calcutta, October 21, 1878.

W. J. ESSAI,
CORNER OF MEADOW AND FORBES STREETS, BOMBAY.

Clarke's pattern Pyramid Food Warmers, complete, for the nursery or the sick room...each	Rs.	4 0
Hydorabad (Scinde) Carpets..... 7 by 4 each		15 0
7 by 4½ ,,		18 0
7 by 5 ,,		20 0
8 by 6 ,,		25 0
Solitaires, Sleeve Links and Studs, warranted 12 carat gold fronts, in case, complete		10 0
Plain sets of Solitaires, Sleeve Links and Studs, White, Bloodstone or Jet, complete		1 0
Carte de Visite Prints of the Prince and Princess of Wales and popular Actresses, richly coloured.....each		0 4
Pocket Books and Purses, in great variety.		
Glass Pyramids and Crystal Inkstands .....each		3 0
Milk and Water Jugs, with lids, in sizes and variety.		
Japan, Waiters, round and oval shape.		
Wire Gauze, fine quality, colours green, light blue, Sky blue, and grey.....per foot		1 0
Stephen's Perfumed Mauve and Purple Inks, per bottle...		0 6
Bath and Face Towels, Table Cloths and Napkins.		
Enamelled Iron Pie Dishes, Plates, Soup Plates, Flat Dishes, Pudding Dishes, grey lined, to be sold cheap, to clear stock.		
Galvanised Iron Pails and fancy decorated Tin Tea Caddies to hold ½ lb., 1 lb, and 2 lbs.		

W. J. ESSAI,
Beer, Wines and Provisions of the best quality.

W. J. ESSAI,
Trichinopoly, Cocoanads and Dindigul Cheroots and Cigars, of all sizes and strength.

W. J. ESSAI,
Tobacco cut fresh daily, per ounce.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

SOUND and RICH, fit for a PRINCE'S TABLE.

Quarts, Rs. 10; Pints, Rs. 5-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO., BOMBAY.

CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER,

WITHOUT disagreeable smell; a perfectly innocuous (to the higher animals) Vegetable Powder. Utterly exterminates Insect Life. Mosquitoes, Fleas, Cockroaches, entirely got rid of.

Tins with full directions Re. 1, Re. 1-12, and Rs. 3-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS.

(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
D. S. KEMP & Co.,

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,

PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS,
CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,
At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with

GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

THE Company's importation of this Wine remains unequalled at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 12-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

SPARKLING AVALON,

THE NEW SPARKLING WINE,
MADE FROM THE MUST OF THE APPLE.

SPARKLING AVALON,
A Pure and Finished Wine.

SPARKLING AVALON,
An excellent Tiffin and Dinner Wine.

SPARKLING AVALON,
Exhilarating, Generous and Sound.

SPARKLING AVALON "CUP."
One of the choicest Cups that can be produced.

SPARKLING AVALON.
A Splendid Wine for tropical consumption.

Quarts per dozen	Cash Rs.	18
Pints ,,	,,	10

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DINNER SERVICES.

BEST STONEWARE, BLUE LINE.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED) have received direct from a LEADING STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERY large supplies of this favourite pattern, an inspection of which they respectfully solicit.

		Cash Rs.	a.	Credit Rs.	a.
12 10 inch	Meat Plates	4	8	5	0
12 10 ,,	Soup do.	4	8	5	0
12 10 ,,	Hot Water Plates	24	0	27	0
12 8 ,,	Pudding do.	4	0	4	8
12 6 ,,	Cheese do.	3	0	3	8
1 18 ,,	Well Gravy Dish	7	8	8	8
1 20 ,,	Flat Dish	6	0	6	12
1 18 ,,	do.	4	0	4	8
1 16 ,,	do.	3	0	3	8
1 14 ,,	do.	2	4	2	8
2 12 ,,	do.	3	0	3	8
2 10 ,,	do.	2	4	2	8
1 16 ,,	do.	3	0	3	8
1 9 ,,	Fish Drainer	1	0	1	4
1 11 ,,	Pie Dish	1	8	1	12
1 ,,	do.	1	8	1	12
1 ,,	Covered Soup Tureen and Stand.	9	0	10	0
2	do. Sauce do.	4	8	5	0
2	Vegetable Dishes	5	4	6	0
2	Side Dishes and Warmers	16	0	18	0
1	Salad Bowl	2	8	2	12
	Full Set as above	110	12	125	0

The above with gilt handles to covered Dishes At an additional cost of Cash Rs. 20-12; Credit 23.

USEFUL EXTRA PIECES.

	Cash Rs.	a.	Credit Rs.	a.
1 Cheese Dish without cover	2	4	2	8
1 Pair Steak Dishes and Warmers	16	0	18	0

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED).
SHOW ROOMS.
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

PURE AND SPARKLING AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, direct attention to their list of AERATED WATERS which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. By the aid of Steam power these Waters are charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

Their LEMONADE and other FLAVOURED WATERS are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious taste.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form

	Cash		Cash
SODA WATER	per doz. 0 12	AERATED WATER	per doz. 0 12
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL)	,, 1 0	POTASH WATER	,, 0 12
SELTZER WATER, introduced by T. & Co.	,, 1 0	LITHIA WATER	,, 1 8
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE	,, 1 0	VICHY WATER	,, 1 4

Bottles are charged Re. 2 per dozen, the same amount being allowed for them when delivered free at our Manufactory.

Mineral, Acid, and Medicated Waters prepared to order.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

Manufacturing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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STEWARD'S CELEBRATED BINOCULARS AND TELESCOPES.
TABLE FRAMES
FOR PHOTOGRAPHS IN GILT METAL, VELVET, AND OLIVEWOOD.
TERRESTRIAL AND CELESTIAL
GLOBES.

COMPENDIUM OF GAMES,

CHESSMEN, BACKGAMMON BOARDS, DRAUGHTS, DOMINOES,
PLAYING CARDS,
Enamelled or plain (club) backs.
CHUBB'S PATENT DESPATCH BOXES, PAPER BOXES, CASH BOXES.

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BOUND AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKS FOR PRESENTS IN GREAT VARIETY.
PORTEMONNAIES, TOURIST CASES, HAND BAGS, BLOTTERS,
And a variety of other Goods. The stock is being increased by every Mail.

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ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
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STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.
INDIAN SCENERY.

Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing. These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

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A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy Rs. 100.

N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for presentation to Friends at Home.

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"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters, Frames, Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.
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August 1st 1875. 10, Rampar Row.

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S. ROSE & Co. invite attention to the undermentioned ARTICLES useful for the comfort and amusement of the Traveller by Road, Rail or Sea:—

PORTABLE FOLDING CHAIRS.—The special features calling for notice in this new pattern are its extreme comfort, great strength, very small space occupied when folded, and special adaptation for use in a hot climate, where stuffed arm-chairs are found too hot, and where the common glued-up chairs give way. They are admirably adapted for deck use, and travellers generally. Cash Rs. 10.

PATENT TRAVELLING ICE BOX.—For carrying small quantities of Block Ice on the Table, and in which Ice can be preserved for a considerable time. It is indispensable for the journey through from Up-country Stations to Bombay. Size 17 inches by 13 inches by 13 inches; can be easily placed under the seat of a railway carriage; when not required for Ice it can be easily filled with the traveller's effects. A box to contain about 14 lbs. of Ice, with Leather Strap and Tap to draw off the cold water, Rs. 20 and Rs. 25.

ENGLISH PICNIC BASKETS.—Contains two wicker-covered bottles and tumblers, tin box, two cruets, pickle jar, two China plates and two knives and forks. Price.....Rs. 20 0

Measurement of outside, 17 inches long, 12½ inches wide, 6½ inches deep.

Enamelled Plates, and Cups and Saucers, for Camp use of the best quality

SOLID LEATHER DRESSING CASES.

Solid Leather Dressing Cases, containing Nail Scissors, Nail Cleaner, Nail File, Penknife, Nail Brush, Tooth Brush in Metal Box, Hair Brush, and Comb and Soap Box.....Rs. 12 0
Do. do. and a few extras.... ,, 20 0

Solid Leather Dressing Cases, containing Nail Scissors, Nail File, Tweezers, Razors, Looking Glass, Razor Strop, Shaving Brush, Hair Brush and Comb, Tooth and Hair Brushes in Metal Box, and Soap Box.....Rs. 35 0

PETROLEUM COOKING STOVES.—No Household should be without one. These portable, useful, and most economical Stoves are fitted with Moveable Burners, which can be taken out and a fresh wick fitted as easily as to an ordinary lamp burner. They are made in various sizes, and by their use the high price of coal is a matter of no moment, as they do all that costly cooking ranges at present accomp ish at a mere nominal cost, with far more comfort and less trouble, and the cooking finished by one can at once be put on. They will be found a boon to every household. They are most easily managed, make neither smell nor dirt, and save their cost in a very short time. Complete, with frying pan, saucepan, kettle &c., Rs. 12, 15, and 30.

THE AMERICAN POCKET STOVE AND KETTLE—A very portable article, productive of much convenience and comfort. It enables the possessor to obtain Boiling Water in a few minutes, night or day, without annoyance or trouble; also to prepare Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, &c., in five minutes, and boil Eggs, Milk, Rice, Potatoes, Stews, Chops, Chickens, or other Provisions; to prepare Beef Tea, Soups, etc. It is very convenient for Travellers by land and sea, or for Camp use. Cost of use about Half a Price. Price of the Apparatus, complete. Rs. 6-8.

POCKET FOUNTAIN PENHOLDER—The principle on which this new holder is constructed is so simple that there is but slight risk of its getting out of order. It will hold sufficient ink to last for several days, and when empty can be quickly refilled by dipping the lower end in a vessel of ink, and turning up the screw. In pure Aluminium gold, with cap complete. Rs. 4.

Triple Folding Mirrors, the most useful and Portable Glass for travelling, each.....Rs. 24, 25, 28, 30, 33, 40, 45 0
Larger size do. do. Rs. 65, 75, 85, 90, 120 and 150 0
Ashantee Hammocks .....Rs. 10, 12, 13, and 16 0
Folding Corkscrews ..... ,, 2 8
Penknives from ..... ,, 1 0
Folding Knife and Fork Per Pair.....Rs. 2 0
Writing Paper, Stationery and Travelling Inks.
PORTABLE INDIAN POSTAGE WEIGHER, German Silver, in small leather case. Weight ½ tolah to 4 tolahs, and from 1 to 2 ounces, Rs. 4-0.
PORTABLE COPYING PRESSES.—8vo. size, Rs. 5.
Do. do. do. 4to. ,, Rs. 25 and Rs. 50.
THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION.—Made of best malleable iron, combines in one no less than ten tools: it is a most useful article in the house, or for a Traveller. Rs. 3.
POCKET FILTER.—Each Filter (in neat flat case, about 3½ inches diameter, by about 1½ inches in thickness; weight about 8 oz. Complete, in case, with cord to hang over the shoulder. Cash Price Rs. 4.

LEATHER-COVERED BRANDY FLASKS.
With Screw Top and Metal Drinking Cup.

½ Pint, size, Cash	Rs.	1 8
1 ,, ,, ,,		2 0
1 ,, ,, ,,		2 8
1½ ,, ,, ,,		3 0

THE INDI

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 24TH, 1878.

In anticipation of the Dewallee holidays to-morrow and Saturday, business has been virtually closed since midday to-day.

Reuter telegraphs the suspension of a Glasgow firm, James Morton and Co., with liabilities amounting to £2,500,900; that this firm must fail was, however, known when the last Mail left England, owing to its connection with the City of Glasgow Bank, so that no fresh complications are likely to arise at home on account of its having stopped payment.

The commercial telegrams of yesterday's date quote Consols unchanged at 94; Rentes are rather dearer, the quotation now being francs. 113½.

Enfaced Rupee Paper has further declined half per cent., Fours being down to Rs. 72, Fours-and a-half to Rs. 78 and Fives-and-a-half to Rs. 80.

Exchange on India is again weaker, the rate for 60 days' sight Bills having given way 3-16d. per Rupee, and is now quoted at 1s. 6¾d.

In Liverpool the Cotton Market closed dull with sales amounting to [8,000 bales, of which 1,200 were Surats. The quotation for Mid. Orleans is unchanged at 6¼d. per lb., but East Indian descriptions have given way 1-16th to ¼d. per lb., the value of Fair Dholleras now being 4 9-16 per lb. In Manchester the Market for Piece Goods continues dull.

The London Markets are almost unchanged with the exception of a decline of 1s. per quarter in the quotation for Calcutta Rapeseed, the Market for which is dull, and those for Linseed and Wheat are quiet. In the weekly quotations of Metals there is no change in Copper Tile which is still quoted at £63; Copper Braziers are down to £68, which is £2 per ton cheaper. The price of Yellow Metal has given way ¼d. per lb., the quotation now being 5¼ to 5½ per lb. Silesian Spelter is unchanged at £17-5 per ton.

Bar Silver in London was yesterday quoted at 49¼d. to 49⅝d. per oz., which is doubtless owing to the fact that Council Drafts were not allotted. Instead of the allotment of Council Bills, however, one million and a half sterling of Bank Paper was purchased in Calcutta yesterday by Government, for remittance to England at the rate of 1s. 7¾d. per Rupee for 6 months' sight Bills. The sales consisted of £1,000,000 by the Oriental Banking Corporation, £500,000 by the Chartered Mercantile Bank, £300,000 by the Chartered Bank, and £200,000 by the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

In STERLING EXCHANGE nothing has been done here to-day. Owing to the non-allotment of Council Drafts, and the slight rise in the price of Bar Silver at home, the Banks came out this morning as sellers at 1-16d. per Rupee advance on our yesterday's quotations, and named no buying rates, and this was the position of the Market when it closed this afternoon until Monday for the Dewallee holidays. Although no allotment of Council Drafts was made in London yesterday, the sale of Bank Bills recorded above is tantamount to an allotment of four weeks' supply at 1s. 7¾d. per rupee, and looking at the transaction in that light, rates of Exchange should advance. No doubt this would be the result if the weekly sales of Council Bills had been withdrawn for a time, but we hear that such is not the case, and that the usual amount is to be offered next Wednesday. The question naturally arises what is to be done with a million and a half of sterling, or say Rs. 1,20,75,400, with our Export trade in its present state, and with the prospect of weekly sales of Council Drafts of £4,000,000 each? We have little hesitation in predicting much lower rates of Exchange after the holidays than our closing quotations, which are quite nominal, and are as follows:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7¾d.	per Rs.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 7¾d.	"
Credits, 3 "	1s. 7¾d.	"
Documents, 3 "	1s. 7 15-16d.	"
Francs 3 "	2-11½	"

On Calcutta the rate for demand drafts remains at par, and sixty days' sight Bills 7-16 discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is unchanged at our yesterday's quotations, viz. Rs. 94 for Fours, and Rs. 99½ to Rs. 100 for [New Four-and-a-half per cents.

THE SHARE MARKET and PIECE GOODS MARKET are closed for the Dewallee holidays.

COTTON is very dull; the only transaction that has come to our notice is a sale of 100 bales Fully Fair Old Broach at Rs. 382 per candy. There are sellers of Good New Oomrawuttee at Rs. 387 for February, and Rs. 390 per candy for January delivery; but no buyers.

In LINSEED there is little doing at Rs. 6-13 to Rs. 6-14 per cwt.

RAPESEED keeps very dull, and with far from encouraging accounts from the Home Markets there is every prospect of lower rates.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

COALS—Quiet but steady.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE BARQUE ALATA, 805 tons, Captain J. Hanson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle 3rd June, with a cargo of 1,195 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Nanabhoy and Sorabjee.

THE BARQUE EMMA MARR, 799 tons, Captain J. Shield arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool 9th June, with a cargo of 1,292 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

THE S. S. SCOTLAND, 1,694 tons, Captain J. James, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with the following cargo:—300 packages piece goods, 36,783 bars iron, 4 packages wire, 50 cases brass, 1,509 casks spelter, and 100 kegs iron nails. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. COUNADA, 547 tons, Captain A Morris, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf vis Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mrs. Hughes and child, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Henderson for Kurrachee, and 20 deck passengers for the Gulf ports.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
24	Scotland (s)	James	London, Sept 20.
	Tenasserim(s)	Street	Mennanore, Oct 22.
	Alata	Hanson	Newcastle, June 3.
	Emma Marr	Shields	Liverpool, June 9.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destinations.
24	Deedemons	Tawill	San heads.
	Lady Lisgar	Jones	Callao.
	Oconada(s)	Morris	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Viceroy, to Karachi and Kurrachee.
Steamer Oorum, to Coast and Cutch.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.		
19	Navarino(s)	Burkitt ..... London, Sept 4.
20	Afghan (s)	Hurt ..... Bombay, Oct 11.
	Borrowdale(s)	Young ..... Bombay, Oct 10.
	C of Southerland(s)	Bain ..... Bombay, Oct 10.
	W. H. Conar	Courtney ..... Bombay Sept 20.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 19.—Steamers City of Edinburgh and Mirzapore. Ship Cathcart.

Oct. 20.—Steamers Rajpootana, Baghdad and Venice Ships City of Hongkow, Amyone, and Eaton Hall.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.		
19	Madura (s)	Calcutta.
20	Canara (s)	Rangoon.
21	Mirzapore (s)	Calcutta.
	Peshawur (s)	Southampton.
	Brazilian (s)	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.		
19	D. of Southerland(s)	London.
20	Goa (s)	Calcutta.
	Merkara (s)	Calcutta.
21	Mirzapore(s)	Southampton.
	Canara (s)	Negapatam.
22	Kinfauns of Saxony	London via Coast.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P and O S Mirzapore—From Calcutta to Madras—Dr and Mrs Palmer, Mrs Murray, Mr Grier, Mr Parnham.

Per s s Canara, from Rangoon:—Sub-Lieut Western, Sub-Lieut Vansittart, Lieut Hills.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per P and O S Mirzapore—From Madras to Southampton—Mrs Elmhirst, and child, Mrs Barclay and child, Mrs Moore and four children, Mr Hardinge, Mr Byron, and Mr Grant.

To Galle—Surgeon-Major Cockburn.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trentham Hall s—1,125 cwts [myrabollams, Cursondas Narranjee: 3371 cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 26 bales wool, Killick Nixon and Co; 50 bales wool, Greaves Cotton and Co; 54 bales cotton Digumber Ramchunder; 31 bales cotton, Bhowan Ramjee; 30 bales wool, Sohraz Moolchand: 101 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass: 76 bales wool, Govind;ee Madhowjee; 12 bales wool Rajmbhoy Ajoo.

FOR LONDON.

Hydaspes s—1 box gold leaf (Rs. 50, 0), Cursetjee Sorabjee; 2 boxes gold bars and sovereigns (Rs. 2,11,010), The Oriental Bank; 2 cases chudder, Forbes and Co; boxes gold bars and coins (Rs. 2,33,000), Nixon and Co, Bankers.

FOR NAPLES.

Arabia s—500 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hydaspes s—19 bales carpets, Framjee Sands and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Hydaspes s—125 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 50 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia s—30 casks castor oil, C Grondona; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Hydaspes s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 269 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

Polluce s—200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Ethiopia s—105 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luchmondass; 60 bales cotton, Ramgopall Foolchund.

FOR SUEZ.

Hydaspes s—4 bundles silk, Hajee Hosseli Abedeen; 23½ cwts turmeric, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong s—3 cases P feathers and 1 case muriavung, Dattardina Mawjee; 55 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 8 packages muriavung Dattardina Mawjee; 50 packages cloves, Mr C Abram; 50 bales twist, Merwanjee Manockjee Cepudya; 7 chests opium, J Abraham.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 24.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Trentham Hall s—7 packages hardware, Rajbhoy Sullamanjee; 26 packages hardware, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy; 10 bags bottle corks, Sorabjee Rustomjee Scookis; 5 cases hardware, Abdoolcadar Habutbhoy; 14 packages glassware, Nonjee Coujee.

Vixen s—2 hogsheads and 61 cases portwine, Eduljee Banonjee.

FROM LONDON.

Avondale s—100 cases champagne, The Fyculla Club; 3 casks glassware and case E Pware, Bhanjee Veerjee; 7 cases chimanstores and 2 cases cheese, Bomanjee Sorabjee; 25 cases girdle, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 20 casks cement 5 drums boiler fluid, Aldridge Salman and Co.

Cheops s—10 cases brandy, F.S. Pochajee.

Hydaspes s—24 cases champagne, 2 cases liquor, 2 cases sherry, 2 cases port and 2 cases claret, Wm. Watson and Co.

Vanlock—3 crates candles, D. A. Hormusjee; 2 cases cheese; 7 cases salad oil, 3 cases medicine, 1 case perfumery and soap, 115 cases oilmanstore and 30 cases table salt, Shurriffally Hiptoola; 10 packages earthware, Jaffer Somjee; 21 casks tar and 10 barrels pitch, The Agra Bank.

FROM TRIESTE.

Polluce s—6 cases dye, Otamchund Mooncchund.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s—35 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Faune—50 cases brandy, Nowrojee Jrdaseer and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 23rd October 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Berometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·834
Temperature of the Air	80·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·1
Dew Point	78·1
Relative humidity of Air	88·0
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	7·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 p.m.)	86·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	78·2
General Direction of Wind	NW, NE, ENE, SW, WSW, SSW, S, SSE, SE, ESE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	198
Fall of Rain	0·19
Total fall during the month	9·12
" " year	107·25

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 23.

Powell, Vet Surg, on leave, from Deolalee.
Anderson, Vet Surg, on leave, from Madras.

OCTOBER 24.

Bocke, Capt, 21st Bombay N I, on duty, from Malta.
Poignaud, Captain, 30th Regt, on leave, from Mhow.
Campbell, Lieut, R A, on

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 23.

Bright, Major General, Staff, on duty, to Meerut.

OCTOBER 24.

Blair, Col., 1st Lancers, on leave, to Poona.
Lewis, Capt, 8th Regt, on duty, to Peshawur.
Henderson, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Madras.
Malrenan, Surg, on duty, to Secunderabad.
Barnard, Capt, Staff Corps, on duty, to Meerut.
Wilson, Surg, on duty, to Mooltan.
Hudson, Lieut. R. A., on duty, to Secunderabad.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, October 24.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th October 1878.

Lieut-Colonel W Kincaid, Madras Staff Corps, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

The following extract from Brigade after order by Brigadier-General R Phayre, C B, Commanding at Nusserabad, dated 2nd October, is confirmed:—Captain Cresthwaite, R A, is appointed to act as Executive Commissariat Officer, as a temporary measure, in the place of Lieut. Yerbury, reported sick.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, from date of departure in January next, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Major A T Reid, Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 12th N I.

The undermentioned soldier is permitted to reside and draw his pay and allowances in India pending the decision of the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital on his claims to pension:—Lance Corporal Moore, 53rd Regt.

Surgeon Major Campbell, Malwa Bheel Corps, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of furlough, which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

The following acting promotions in the Ordnance Department are ordered consequent on the appointment of Captain Caldecott, R A, First Class Commissary of Ordnance to act as Superintendent, Gun Powder Factory, Kirkee:—Major R A, Second Class Commissary of Ordnance, to be Acting First Class; Lieut Penzree, RA, Third Class Commissary of Ordnance to be Acting Second Class.

Conductor S. Sparrow, of the Bombay Ordnance Department, is granted leave to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board there.

The undermentioned Officer, having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Captain from the date specified:—Lieut F H Lyster, 24th Regt, 28th October 1878.

The following Order is confirmed:—Northern Division Order dated 12th October, directing Lieut-Colonel Anderson, 1st N I, to perform the duties of Assistant Ajutant General, N D, in addition to his own, vice Lieut-Colonel Tanner, rejoined his Regiment. Major J Jopp, Assistant Quarter Master General N D, officiated as Assistant Adjutant General N D, in addition to his own duties, from the 1st to the 12th October.

The following General Order by the Government of India, dated 20th September, is republished:—

"The undermentioned Officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieut-Colon-l (Brevet Colonel) W. T. Chitty, Bombay Staff Corps, Controller of Military Accounts, Bombay, private affairs, for two years.

Lieut Pilkington, R E, Assistant Engineer, Acting Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, urgent private affairs, for three months."

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure in December next, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Major C J B Cahill, Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 14th N I.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Revd T H Grey, Junior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, is promoted to be a Senior Chaplain from the 1st May 1878, vice the Rev. A. P. Hogarth, B. D., resigned.

The Rev. J H Mackay, M.A., has been appointed an Assistant Chaplain of the Church of Scotland in the room of the Rev. Mr. Hogarth.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Captain Humfrey, District Superintendent of Police, Broach, is allowed a further extension for five months of the furlough in India granted to him on the 8th October 1877.

Colonel T Waddington, Acting Director of Public Instruction is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 18th proximo, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr Boulton, Assistant Settlement Officer, Sind Survey, has been allowed leave of absence, on medical certificate, for twenty months.

Mr F F Arbuthnot, Collector of Bombay, is allowed subsidiary leave from 8th to 30th December, both days inclusive, preparatory to his retirement from the Bombay Civil Service.

Mr. Winchester, Acting Second Assistant Collector of Ratnagiri, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from 2nd Nov.

Mr McCorkell, Assistant Collector, Belgaum, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr E de la G Sharkey to act as First Assistant Collector of Kaladgi until further orders.

Mr J Todd to act as First Assistant Collector of Kanara until further orders.

No. 5428—Messrs J A Crawford, C S, and A D Wilkins, Subs-Assistant Conservator of Forests, Poona, passed their examination in the Hindustani and Marathi languages respectively on the 21st instant.

Surgeon J B Eaton was appointed Civil Surgeon, Ahmednagar (temporarily), with effect from 16th Sept.

Mr N M W Daniell is permitted to retire from Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service in the Bombay Establishment, with effect from the 30th Dec.

Surgeon-Major MacDougall, MD, to be Civil Surgeon, Rajkot, vice Surgeon-Major A M Blomfield, deceased.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J Gregory to be Executive Engineer, Broach.

Mr A E Hieht, from the Royal Indian Engineering College, having reported his arrival in Bombay this day, is appointed an Assistant Engineer, Second Grade.

CALENDAR FOR OCTOBER, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon.....26th Oct., 3h. 49·7 m. a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Fri. 25	.....	5 59	6 29	10 11 m 11 1 a	4 18 m 4 31 a
Sat. 26	.....	5 59	5 29	11 52 m 0 46 m	5 1 m 5 15 m
Sun. 27	19thSunday after Trinity	6 0	5 28	11 34 m	5 45 m
Mon. 28	.....	6 0	5 28	0 33 m 0 17 a	5 58 m 6 41 a
Tues. 29	.....	6 1	5 27	1 18 m 2 a	7 17 m 7 25 a
Wed 30	English Mail expected.	6 1	5 27	2 4 m 1 50 a	8 6 m 8 12 a
Th. 31	.....	6 1	5 26	2 46 m 2 42 a	9 0 m 9

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Oct. 28	5-30 P.M.	...
Kurrachee	" 29	5-0 P.M.	9-0 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	" 31	5-0 P.M.	2-0 P.M.
China	" 29	5-0 P.M.	5-30 P.M.
Australia	NOV. 8	5-45 P.M.	4-15 P.M.
Mauritius and Reunion	" 23	5-30 P.M.	...
Zanzibar, &c.	" 21	5-30 P.M.	...

OVERLAND MAIL.

The following is the revised list of the hours for closing the Overland packets:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 4 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 3 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid, together with an extra fee of two annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 3 and 4 p.m.

Late Letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late fee* (two annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 4 p.m., and registered letters at 2 p.m.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 p.m. and up to starting time (7 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of four annas. All others will be refused.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

DHUNCOREBAI.—October 24th, at the Fort, Bombay, Dhuncorebai, daughter-in-law of Mr. Narrotumdas Madhavdas.

BIRTHS.

BULLOCH.—October 14th, at Benares, the wife of the Rev. G. McCallum Bulloch, London Mission, of a daughter.

FERGUSON.—October 14th, at Nasik, the wife of J. D. Ferguson, M. Inst. C.E., Executive Engineer for Irrigation, of a daughter.

HODGSON.—October 22nd, at Madras, the wife of Captain G. E. Hodgson, Bombay Staff Corps, Acting Deputy Commissioner of Police, of a son.

KIDD.—October 21st, at Poonamallee, the wife of the Reverend D. Wilson Kidd, Chaplain of Poonomallee, of a son.

McWATTERS.—October 19th, at Coimbatore the wife of Geo McWatters, c. s., of a son.

SMITH.—October 17th, at Bangalore, the wife of Mr. A. M. Smith, of a daughter

WARBURTON.—October 13th, at Kapurthala, Punjab, the wife of Surgeon-Major W. P. Warburton, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HUDSON—McIntosh—Sept 26th, at 14 St. James' Terrace, Glasgow, by the Rev. David Cooper, Cunningham Hudson of Calcutta, to Isabel, daughter of the late Peter McIntosh of Glasgow. No cards.

YATES—RICHARDSON—October 19th, at Bangalore, H. T. S. Yates, Esq., Royal Horse Artillery, to Sophi Olivia, daughter of the late Lieut-Colonel G. J. Richardson, Madras Army.

DEATH.

BROWN—October 18th, at Calcutta, of dentition, Frederick William, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Browne,—aged 10 months and a half.

DOUGLAS—October 13th, at Belmont, Simla, of typhoid fever, Edward Eyton, the dearly loved wife of Edward Spencer Douglas, Assistant Engineer, Ganges Canal, aged 22 years.

LAVILLE—October 17th, at Atcherwakum, Henry Joseph Laville, Permanent Way Inspector, South indian Railway, aged 37. Deeply regretted.

JACK—October 20th, at Bangalore, Mr. D. M. Jack, Surveyor, Madras Irrigation and Canal Company.

JUDGE—October 17th, at Darjeeling, Isabella Charlotte, widow of the late W. J. Judge, Esq., of Calcutta. Deeply regretted.

SWETENHAM.—October 13th, at Cloud End, Massoorie, at midnight, Rose, widow of the late Major Edmund Swetenham, Bengal Engineers, aged 63 years. Deeply regretted.

NOTICE.
IN ANSWER TO NUMEROUS ENQUIRIES
MESSRS. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
Have returned to Bombay and may be consulted at Rampart Row.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1878.

THE financial relations of England and India must be in an unusual state of tension when the Government feels itself justified in resorting to the questionable device of buying in Calcutta Bank Bills on London in order to provide itself with the means of making remittances to cover the Home charges of the year. The East India Company used to make remittances in this way; but one reason for abolishing that Company was that it was undesirable to let the Government of a great Empire consist of men who were habitually engaged in mercantile speculations. The Strachey Brothers, however, in whose hands the Viceroy seems to be a mere child, stick at nothing; and they have now persuaded the Indian Government to buy an immense amount of commercial bills at the very time when it is difficult to say what banks and firms are perfectly secure, and when prudent men of business are taking the greatest care to make as few engagements as possible. That the Government should have run this risk in order to save a little money on exchange proves one of two things: either that an Afghan war is after all not imminent, or that the English Ministry has no intention whatever of letting England pay the cost of such a war. We do not see how a war with the Amir of Kabul can now be avoided. The Cabinet Council called for Saturday next will no doubt discuss the Amir's reply to Lord Lytton and determine what should be done; but it is tolerably clear that England will have her part to play in Europe when war breaks out, for the Russians are displaying a strong inclination to set aside the Treaty of Berlin now that they have obtained possession of the Bulgarian and Asiatic fortresses they could not take by force of arms, and the Russian newspapers are already announcing that the English must not be allowed to do what they like in Afghanistan. It is probable, therefore, that India will have to make her frontier safe at her own cost; and so there will be no interruption of the steady flow of remittances from India to England. But why should the Government complicate matters by speculating in exchange to the amount of a million and a half sterling at the very worst season of the year? The probably disastrous effect of this speculation on the money market is set forth in our commercial report this morning, but the rash act of the Government deserves even greater condemnation on political than commercial grounds. It is one of those shifts to which only a Government at its wits' end for money might have been expected to resort.

LORD LYTTON is probably unaware of the grave and just dissatisfaction created among military men in Western India by the contemptuous disregard shown at Simla for the claims of Bombay officers to Staff appointments with the troops going on service. Here is an instance of the way in which Bombay men are treated. Two Batteries of Artillery have been ordered up from Sind to the Frontier. This is a Lieutenant Colonel's command, and the Adjutant General of Artillery at Poona telegraphed to Simla to know if a Lieutenant Colonel and Staff Officer might be detailed from Bombay, as the two Batteries in question belonged to this Presidency. The answer returned was—"No: a Lieutenant Colonel and Staff Officer will be nominated from *here (Simla)*." We need not dwell on the exasperation this monopoly by Simla courtiers of all appointments carrying good pay and the prospect of promotion must naturally create among the hard-working officers of the Bombay army. We are anxious to support Lord Lytton's Frontier policy, but we cannot see our way to doing so fairly while His Excellency dawdles at Simla, meddles with everything, and good-naturedly lets himself be governed in all things by those members of his Staff of whose characters and conduct one hears so much, and by a swarm of adulators who think that loyalty and obsequiousness are one and the same thing. Lord Lytton should have come down from Simla to Lahore long ago, and sent the Commander-in-Chief or Sir Neville Chamberlain to organize the forces on the Frontier. Had Sir Richard Temple been Viceroy, he would by this time have ridden over every inch of the ground from Peshawur to Jacobabad, and done his best at all events to put things in order. Lord Lytton and Sir F. Haines seem to find it pleasanter to remain at Simla and give instructions by telegraph how preparations should be made for conquering Afghanistan.

THE speeches delivered by members of the Viceregal Council on the occasion of the introduction and passing into law of the Vernacular Press Act Amendment Bill afford an interesting example of the self-complacency for which great Anglo-Indian officials are usually distinguished. Everyone knows that the Vernacular Press Act was unanimously condemned at home, that the Secretary of State made considerable modifications in it in the hope of lessening the hostility of public opinion, and that, notwithstanding this concession and the unwillingness of the House of Commons to pass a vote of censure on the Government of India at a critical moment in the national history, a resolution directly repealing the Act would have been brought forward and carried in Parliament but for the assurances privately given that if Lord Lytton were "let down gently" the obnoxious Act would be allowed to remain a dead letter. The result shows how little confidence can be placed in the good sense of the men who now govern India. Sir A. Arbuthnot, Mr. Thornton, and the Viceroy, who spoke the other day on the Amendment Bill, all concur in declaring that the Vernacular Press Act has been proved in its working to be perfectly efficacious for the purposes for which it was framed, and that its principle and policy have been emphatically approved by the Secretary of State, and pronounced to be just and statesmanlike by a majority of the House of Commons. These speeches show what a mistake the House made in trusting that the Indian Government, having committed a great blunder, would have the grace to repair it. We pointed out, when Mr. Gladstone's resolution came on for discussion in England, that no reasonable person objected to giving the Viceroy in Council ample powers to check seditious writing, but that it was essential that those powers should be exercised through ordinary courts of law instead of being left to be wielded by executive officers. A court of law is the recognized instrument by means of which the State purges itself of evils that affect the body politic, and punishes the evil-doers; and it is a distinct retrogression towards barbarism and the arbitrary rule which will bear no checks to remove charges against the Vernacular Press in India from the cognizance of civil tribunals, and permit them to be dealt with summarily by the Executive Government. Mr. Thornton is highly indignant at the suggestion that any Indian official could act unfairly towards a journalist accused of writing seditious articles. "Under the provisions," he says, "of our enactment no executive officer of first instance, whether Commissioner of Police, Collector, or Deputy Commissioner can put the Act in force except with the previous sanction of the local Government. My Lord, we are so fortunate as to have before us in this Council, in the person of my hon'ble friend, Mr. Egerton, an embodiment of one of the local Governments referred to. Does he, I ask, present the appearance of an oppressor of native journalists? of an imperiller of the liberties of the British subjects? Does he not rather present the appearance of a perfect English gentleman, penetrated with love of his country, love of British institutions, and of the people committed to his charge? But my hon'ble friend is not merely the embodiment of one local Government—he is a typical representative of the whole class (hear, hear.) Then, my Lord, all the local Governments act under the immediate control and orders of your Lordship in Council." This kind of loose talk is best described as flummery. One of the most elementary maxims of political philosophy,—one indeed that prevails in every civil society but one degree removed above the state in which there is no law but the caprice of the strongest,—is that all experience shows the futility of leaving the fortunes, the liberties, and the lives of subjects at the mercy of strictly honourable and well-meaning rulers, instead of placing them under the protection of independent judges whose will is controlled by an equitable system of procedure, by strict rules of evidence, and by the utmost freedom of criticism and publicity. When Mr. Thornton ridicules the possibility of injustice being done to a native journalist by the Executive Government, we are inclined to ask him what guarantee we have that the Viceroy will not be guided by the opinion of the local Government, the local Government by that of its Secretary, and the Secretary by a good feeling for his friend the Collector who is annoyed at the impertinence of some anonymous scribbler. We know that the authorship of the Vernacular Press Act itself might be traced in this way from the Council Chamber at Simla to the office of some official who perhaps has not even yet attained the dignity of a Collector. But, setting aside the general principle, let us take a particular instance of how the new law might be worked. The Government of Bombay, presumably after taking council with the Viceroy, deliberately sanctioned the recent prosecutions at Surat of some native editors who were said to have written seditious articles inciting the people to commit a riot. It has been conclusively proved in a court of law that those prosecutions should never have been instituted; yet who can doubt that, had the fate of the Surat editors lain in the power of either the executive officers of the Government at Surat or the Bombay Police, those unfortunate journalists would now be on their way to the Andamans?

The only answer the members of the Viceregal Council can make, when they are confronted with such an example of the iniquitous tendency of their new law, is: "Oh! but consider the "scandal of the Surat trial, and the injury done "by it to the prestige of the Government." Now, we venture on the other hand to affirm that the result of that trial has done more than a thousand honied Viceregal speeches could do to reconcile the people of Western India to English rule. Instead of diminishing the prestige, it has raised the character, of the Government, for it has shown that the humblest individual is able to get fair play in a British Court of Justice even when he is prosecuted by the powerful British Government. The fallacy of the argument against allowing the law courts to try Press cases lies in the supposition that the Government is composed of executive officers alone. The principal business of any Government is, or ought to be, to do justice, and therefore the judicial machinery is as much a part of the State as the executive machinery. The object of the State should, therefore, be to raise instead of lowering the credit of the law courts. But unfortunately the ambition of the Governor General, the Governors, the members of Council, and other high executive officers in India nowadays seems to be to treat as an enemy everyone who attempts in any way to check or criticize their power to do what they like; and, since Lord Lytton became Viceroy, the whole policy of the administration has been directed to the humiliation of the judicial, and the strengthening of the executive, branch of the Government. We see the same tendency exhibited in other directions. Everywhere throughout the country one hears of independent men, whether Europeans or natives, retiring from the Legislative Councils and Municipalities because they cannot endure "the insolence of office and the spurns "which patient merit from the unworthy takes," and of their places being filled by sycophants and incapables. The Viceroy now congratulates himself that the native press also has ceased to be independent and will give him no further trouble. We agree with him in his estimate of the effect of the Vernacular Press Act has had on the character of the native newspapers. None of them talk sedition now; they have lost all heart, all energy. Henceforth they will accept the news the Government sends them, and will not dare to criticize it for fear of being pulled up be forethe Collector or the Police Commissioner. They will remain newspapers, but will cease to discharge the most valuable function of journalism,—that which alone makes it a political force,—that of giving timely counsel or warning to the Government of what the people really think. The native mind must now be for ever a sealed book to the English rulers of India, because Lord Lytton and his colleagues have not the courage or the statesmanship to face the reality of their position, and can only deal with the complex problem of Indian government by bringing into use again the discarded weapons of arbitrary power. *Solitudinem faciunt, pacem appellant.* They shut every mouth but their own, and then say: "How delightful is this unanimity." They silence every voice that might reproach, and then exultingly proclaim the loyalty of the people of India. Yes; they may boast that India, with her representative councils turned into a byeword of reproach, and her vernacular press emasculated, is now quiet; but it is the quiet of the volcano up to the eve of an eruption.

EPITAPHS.

SUGGESTED BY A RECENT THEOLOGICAL CONTROVERSY.

Light may the turf lie on you, W. W.
In blest Nirvan where X no more can trouble you.

In Purgatory rest a while my X,
Where W. W. can no longer vex.

A MUTUAL FRIEND.

WHIST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Granted (1) that tricks count before honours; thus, at the score of 3 all, 2 tricks win the game in face of 2 by honours.

Granted (2) that tricks reduce the score when the adversaries run out by honours; thus at score, love 3, the former may make the odd trick, but the adversaries run out with 2 by honours, *their score being reduced by the odd trick to a double.*

The question I have to submit to you then, is, (3) Can honours reduce the adversaries' score; thus score 0, 3—love side hold 2 by honours; 3 *sides make 2 tricks* and run out, precisely as in case (2) they *held 2 by honours* and ran out. Have the above 2 honours the effect of reducing the score to a double in the same sense that the odd trick in case (2) reduced the adversaries' score to a double?

A. D

*** Our correspondent must be a great greenhorn to ask such a question. How can honours count in the case he mentions, when the rule expressly states that tricks count before honours, and the two tricks won by the side who had already scored 3 make them game? The game is won as soon as the tricks are scored, and there is no more to be said.—ED. *B. G.*

LOCUSTS AT GUDDUCK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GUDDUCK, OCT. 19.

IMMENSE clouds of locusts visited this district yesterday, and a good deal of damage has been done to the standing crops both of grains and cotton, but the greatest part of those pests passed over without coming down. The swarm was first observed about 2-30 p.m., and presented on the horizon the appearance of an immense irregular reddish brown cloud. It was then distant about four miles. About 3 o'clock the advance guard was over the town, and till darkness set in the swarm was passing over head. Fields of jowaree, goolthy, tour, &c., and all the trees in sight were literally brown with them, and even this morning they had not left. By 10 o'clock, however, the whole swarm cleared off *en route*, apparently, for Bellary.

A WONDERFUL WOMAN:—"One of the Oordoo journals" (says a correspondent of the Madras *Athenæum*) "mentions an extraordinary case of a woman, in a village of Kulu. She is 7 feet high, her girth is 5 feet, the circumference of the head 2½ feet, while her foot measures 1 foot. She is tall and strong, and about 40 years of age, no one has married her, neither does she wish to marry. Once, however, a person expressed to her his desire of marriage, whereupon she caught him and threw him on the ground. Her feats of strength as mentioned by the journal are really wonderful. All the members of her family have died, and she now wanders from village to village as a beggar."

DIVORCED PERSONS.—The registers of marriages in England show that in the sixteen years 1861-76 there were 6296 cases of (or both) of the parties was a divorced person. It appears that 319 divorced men married spinsters, and 53 divorced men married widows; and that 221 divorced women married bachelors, and 90 divorced women married widowers. In the remainder 13 fourteen marriages both the man and the woman were divorced persons. The number of marriages of this class first reached 50 in a year in 1871, and in 1875 it had risen to 69, and

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(OFFICIAL.)

FRIENDLINESS OF THE TRIBES ON THE FRONTIER.

SIMLA, Oct. 24.

Affairs on the Frontier are in much the same condition. The Khyberee tribes are friendly. Headmen from the upper parts are coming in, and about Quetta and that frontier a friendly feeling is also generally manifested.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

THE QUETTA FORCE.

RAJANPORE, Oct. 24.

The arrangements for organizing General Biddulph's force are now approaching completion. Six months' supplies will be forwarded by the end of October. It has been difficult to obtain gram and forage owing to the recent famine in the Punjab. It is expected that the advance force will be in a position to make a forward movement, if necessary, by the 20th of November.

The March of the 70th Regiment and General Biddulph is delayed five stages hence for want of water. The road to Quetta is quiet.

Preparations to concentrate General Stewart's force at Mithankote are being made, but the site for a bridge is not yet decided. Colonel Sankey is surveying the river 50 miles above Sukkur. Colonel Moore and Captain Stewart, Quartermaster General's Department, Colonel Hitchins, Chief Engineer, Colonel Lane, Chief Commissariat officer with the advanced force, all leave this for Quetta to-day.

RAJANPORE, Oct. 24, 4-6 P.M.

The 70th Foot is delayed through want of water bottles, and they are also insufficiently clothed. Grave fears are entertained respecting the results of these oversights, and complaints are general respecting the thorough unreadiness displayed at Head-quarters. A *fiasco* is only averted by the exertions of individual officers. Gentlemen residing here, well acquainted with the Frontier, strongly favour the Rajanpore, Hurrand, Choorialli, Thull, and Pischeen route, through the Chacha defile, over all others. It avoids the Bolan Kutchee plain, where communications are liable to interruption by floods. It is 70 miles shorter, with plenty of water and forage, and the plain is practicable for camels. Should these die in the Bolan Pass, and arrangements thus change there for foot carriage, an alternative pass would be absolutely necessary, only there are political objections. These it is considered, might be easily overcome before General Stewart's force is ready. This question occupies much attention by the Frontier authorities, being urgent and of importance.

SICKNESS OF THE AMIR'S TROOPS.

LAHORE, Oct. 24.

Fever has prostrated the Amir's troops at Ali Musjid. Sixty per cent. are sick. Medicine and medical attendance are unavailable.

NEWS FROM PESHAWUR.

PESHAWUR, Oct. 24.

For sanitary reasons the camp at Hurri-Singh-ka-bourj will be broken up on Saturday, half going to Muthra and Bunna on the Michnee road, and half near Fort Bars. The Hazara Mountain Battery relieves the Battery at Jamrud; the latter returns to Kohat. Two transport officers have arrived. No other preparations.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

CABINET COUNCIL SUMMONED.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

A Cabinet Council has been summoned for the 26th instant.

THE AFGHAN QUESTION.

Several members of the Russian Embassy are still at Kabul awaiting instructions.

The *Golos*, writing on the Afghan question, says that if England, instead of merely obtaining redress from the Amir, should seek to establish herself at Kabul, Russia will vigorously interfere.

ANOTHER FAILURE.

Messrs. James Morton and Co., of Glasgow, have stopped payment with liabilities, which are chiefly in the city of Glasgow Bank, amounting to £2,500,000.

SOCIALISM IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, Oct. 23.

The police are enforcing the new Socialist law in Germany, and have already closed four clubs and prohibited numerous prints.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, Oct. 24.

The P. & O. Steam Navigation Co.'s s. s. Bangalore, with the outward English Mails of the 11th instant, left here at 10 o'clock last night for Bombay, and the same Company's s. s. Cathay left for Galle and Calcutta at 12 (midnight.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4 9-16
The Manchester Market has been dull.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight ..	1-6⅝
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	72
4½ per cent. do	78
5½ per cent. do	80
3 per cent. Consols for account	94
5 per cent. French Rente 1872	113½
Bar Silver	49½ to ⅝
Departures.—Standard, City of London.	

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, Oct. 24, 7-42 A. M.

Mail Steamer Assam from Australia arrived.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	...1s. 7¾d.	per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight	...1s. 7¾d.	"
Credits, 3 "	...1s. 7¾d.	"
Documents, 3 "	...1s. 7 15-16d.	"
France, 3 "	...2-11½.	"

All reliefs of European Infantry in the Bombay Presidency are stopped for the present. The 11th remain at Poona, and the 7th at Belgaum; and the 66th and 83rd also stand fast.

The Commander-in-Chief will proceed to Peshawur after a short stay at Meean Meer.

The *Pioneer* :—The Amir's reply is polite, we understand, but it distinctly refuses to admit the Mission on the simple and intelligible ground that the writer does not want to have anything to do with the British Government. Grief for Abdulla Jan's death is also brought in as an additional excuse for the Amir's indisposition to receive an embassy.

The *Englishman* says :—Those who are about to take part in the Afghan campaign will be glad to learn that Major Raverty will shortly publish his English-Afghan dictionary, to which he has devoted much time, but which he has hitherto been unable to publish for want of the necessary support.

The *Pioneer* :—Whether a push will be made before the snows fall, for Jellalabad in the one direction, and Kandahar in the other, is a question about which it will be obvious that no announcement can yet be made—if indeed the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief have made up their minds on the point. Nor indeed, though it is much to be deplored that the Government at home should interfere in a matter of that kind, is the question quite unaffected by communications that may be expected from London. The telegraph is an institution which lends itself in a remarkable way to the operations of war, but is not by any means without its countervailing disadvantages.

The following general rules have been laid down for guidance in carrying out in India the examination of captains for promotion to the rank of Major :—(1.) Captains must have served five years in that rank before being examined, except in special cases, when they expect early promotion. (2.) They must have passed the examination in the field and produce the certificate viz., of their having passed a practical examination in the field in the command of a regiment of Cavalry, a battery of Artillery, or battalion of Infantry, as the case may be, before being further examined in the subjects laid down in the Horse Guards General Order, No. 66, of 1875. These rules supersede all previous ones made applicable to captains of all arms of the British service in India.

The following rules have been approved by the Government of India and issued to regulate the outfit allowances to non-commissioned officers who may be awarded commissions while serving in India. A non-commissioned officer granted a commission in India (except as provided in the next paragraph) shall have the option of receiving £100 in England or 1,000rs. in India, in aid of his outfit. A non-commissioned officer granted a commission in India on appointment to a Horse Brigade of the Royal Artillery, or to a regiment of Cavalry, shall be allowed the option of receiving £150 in England or 1,500rs. in India, in aid of his outfit. Ridingmasters of Royal Artillery shall have the option of receiving £100 in England or 1,000rs. in India. A schoolmaster, promoted in India to be sub-inspector of Army Schools, shall be allowed the option of receiving £100 in England, or 1,000rs. in India, in aid of his outfit. A non-commissioned officer granted a commission in India as sub-lieutenant in a regiment of cavalry prior to December 1, 1876, or as second lieutenant on or after that date, shall be allowed the difference between the sum of £100 or 1,000rs., already paid to him, and the sum of £150, or 1,500rs., with the option of receiving that difference in England, £50, or in India 500rs. This order applies to all three Presidencies.

The *Englishman* :—It has been the custom of late years in this country to inveigh so strongly against every one connected with Indian finance, that many will, no doubt, be surprised to hear that Mr. E. P. Harrison, our Comptroller General, has been selected by the English Government to proceed to Constantinople to report on the scheme of the Turkish finances and arrange for the transfer of the fair proportion of the Turkish debt to the new province of Roumelia, according to the terms of the Berlin treaty. This appointment, following so soon after that of Mr. G. Kellner to Cyprus, shows that in England a very different opinion is entertained regarding our finance officers.

A Ceylon paper, remarking on the explanations given by one of the partners of the insolvent firm of W. Nicol and Co., of Bombay, at a meeting of the creditors of that house, says that these remarks as reported were calculated to lead to a belief that there had been rather large transactions between Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. and their Colombo correspondents, whereas, in point of fact, the latter have no knowledge of any such bill transactions as those mentioned as "drawn on Colombo account at the request of Smith, Fleming and Co." These transactions were, our contemporary suggests, of a nature similar to many which some firms are too often in the habit of drawing, in order to keep the wheel moving, as it is called, and as such paper must specify some account on which it is alleged to be drawn, "Colombo Account" was given, for which no doubt should be read "Ceylon account," as the firm possess no property in Colombo.

The *Pioneer* :—We fear it must be written that the Roorkee College is a partial failure, and that it is, moreover, an expensive failure. It would be much cheaper to give each of the eight men annually selected in India for the engineer grade eight thousand rupees, and tell them to go to Cooper's Hill and become Cooper's Hill men. They would benefit by the change to a cooler climate. They would gain a wider experience at the most impressionable period of their lives, and they would be spared much of that heart-burning which more than anything else impairs the efficiency of work in India.

The Calcutta Port Trust is more fortunate than the Bombay Trust has hitherto been. The *Englishman* writes :—"Whether owing to the soundness of its constitution, to the efficiency of its administration, or to the *ad libitum* scale of its charges, the Calcutta Port Trust still continues to challenge by its prosperity the envy of other quasi-government institutions for the public benefit in this country. A net profit of Rs. 29,79,005 on a capital expenditure of Rs. 79,31,653, spread over about seven years, represents a success probably without a parallel in the annals of Indian works of improvement. We have not the means of analysing the figures so as to show the actual percentage realised on capital spent upon completed works, but we gather from the Resolution and the Annual Report of the Trust, that of this sum of Rs. 29,79,005, upwards of seven lakhs represents the net profit of the year 1877-78, at the end of which year the outstanding debt of the Trust was less than half a crore of rupees."

The Calcutta papers write favourably of the dramatic company who recently arrived from England, and are now playing at the Corinthian Theatre in the City of Palaces. There seems no prospect of any amusement of the kind in Bombay, and we have had no public amusement since the Volunteer Calico Ball. Why not renew the *al fresco* entertainments in the Victoria Gardens, which were so popular last season?

The account published by the Madras papers of the first game at billiards between Cook and Stanley at Madras credits Cook with a break of 279, the second largest break hitherto made in India.

The Bombay correspondent of *Billiards* writes :—"John Roberts, jr., has challenged 'the world,' that is to say, *Cook*. At one time it was considered probable that Cook would accept the challenge, but circumstances have since occurred which render it extremely unlikely that he will meet Roberts on any terms. Professional jealousy and professional disputes of course will always occur, but unfortunately Roberts has had the bad taste to carry his business relations into his private dealings. Apart from their business quarrels, Cook and Roberts have in private always been the best of friends, and Cook is naturally therefore no reason but to expect ordinary civility from John Roberts. The latter, however, seemed to think that Cook had made a personal quarrel with him, and when therefore they met each other for the first time on the Apollo Bunder the other day, Roberts refused Cook's proffered hand, and turned his back on him, though he shook hands with Stanley. Cook is very wroth and has given expression to one or two bitter things, which it is best to leave out of print. * * * For this reason I believe Cook will not meet Roberts. No one can deny that Cook has pluck enough, or that his backers, the Messrs. Lazarus, can lay down the necessary stake, but at the same time Cook is so disgusted that he will have nothing to do with Roberts." Mr. Roberts has withdrawn the Rs. 250 he placed in our hands a month ago, as his challenge has not been taken up.

News from Mandalay, the *Pioneer* says, continues satisfactory. The attitude of the new King and his ministers towards the British Government is distinctly more civilized and friendly than under the old *régime*, and there is every disposition apparent on their part to remove the restrictions which have long weighed so heavily upon trade between British Burmah and Burmah proper.

The *Statesman* :—"The statement communicated to all the papers by the Press Commissioner that an Hon'ble Colonel was going to the wars, was an official fib. The 'lady and gentleman' who figure in the list of passengers by the mail steamer that left (Calcutta) for England on Monday last, are Colonel Villiers and Mrs. Finden." The Press Commissioner did not send to the Press the statement referred to by our contemporary. It was, we think, one of the *Pioneer's* titbits.

A resolution by the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah on the working of the scheme for introducing labourers from the Madras Presidency into British Burmah, gives information as to the reasons of the failure of that scheme and the consequent closing of the Coconada Depôt. It appears that in 1877 and the beginning of 1878, some six or seven hundred emigrants—men, women and children, sailed for Burmah under contract with the Government to obtain wages at certain rates. But it was found that the amount of regular employ open was insufficient, and that by the contract the Government was bound to pay wages whether employment was found or not. The labour law appears to have been introduced in the belief that there were large employers of labour in British Burmah, who would gladly avail themselves of the services of the coolies in the depôt, and who might induce the immigrant families to settle down on farms in the country. As a matter of fact, however, such employers exist almost exclusively in the sea-port towns, and their wants are readily supplied from Madras (or from Chittagong in the case of Akyab) without the necessity for any interference on the part of Government. The Chief Commissioner points out that a labour law may be required and may work well under two conditions :—(1), when labour cannot be had by voluntary contract, except at great cost and with great difficulty; or (2) when, from local circumstances, special precautions are needed for the protection of immigrants. Neither of these conditions exists in British Burmah at present. The true want of Burmah is a settled agricultural population of Burmans or Shans to cultivate the extensive tracts of waste land in the interior. There is little, if any, real difficulty as to labour in the sea-port towns. The province is in direct and constant steam communication with the Madras coast, whence hordes of labourers flock over to the Burmah rice-ports annually for the busy season, returning home with their savings at its close. The absolute freedom with which these men can come and go at their own pleasure, the tempting wages they can command as coolies in connection with the milling and shipping of rice; the facilities they have for communicating with their homes while absent; the security from molestation in any form which they enjoy while here in their intercourse with the Burmese; the easy terms on which they can be conveyed to and from their country; and above everything the prospect of a speedy return to it; all these circumstances stood against the success of any scheme directly fostered and controlled by Government. To give such a system a chance of succeeding, the free labour system should first of all have been prohibited; but this would neither have been advisable nor practicable. The result is that private employers secure the services of men who come over in crowds at their own expense, and make their own terms. Government, on the other hand, imports coolies at enormous cost and has to feed and house them while the coolies themselves, by way of return for this, desert as soon as they can get a chance. Government being obliged to engage special police to watch them, as if they were criminals. Under these circumstances, the Chief Commissioner has directed that the depôt at Coconada should be closed, and his action has received the approval of the Government of India. Endeavour is being made to find employment for the coolies now in Rangoon on the Railway, in the Public Works Department, or on Municipal Works.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* :—Refusals to comply with the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin have multiplied since Lord Beaconsfield announced from the windows in Downing-street that he had not returned till he had entered into an engagement which secured peace to the world and honour to England. Bosnia has refused the military occupation of Austria. The Albanians have refused to part with any of the territory ceded by treaty to Montenegro. The inhabitants of the Dobrudscha refuse positively to be annexed by Roumania. Turkey refuses to rectify the Greek frontier, or the mild though impracticable reforms suggested by Sir H. Layard. Russia refuses to evacuate Roumelia, and her envoy, with officious rudeness, refuses to treat Sir H. Drummond Wolff with that courtesy to which his special qualifications for his post entitle him. The Kurds refuse to be diplomatically fused with the Armenians. The Hungarian Ministry refuse the supplies necessary to support the Andrassy policy. The Rhodope insurgents refuse to capitulate. The East refuses "the peace" generally, and the British nation refuses "the honour."

Truth :—The Earl of Dysart, who recently died, led a curious life. Like the Duke of Portland, he was averse to be seen. He had lodgings in Norfolk-street; no one was ever admitted into his room, and all correspondence with the outer world was carried on by means of a small slit cut in the door, through which messages and their answers were passed. As he was rich and penurious he managed to accumulate an enormous sum of money, a large portion of which he had invested in the debentures of the London and South-Western Railway Company. Every day he had sent to him in Norfolk-street the number of cabbages cut, of peaches on the trees, of eggs laid, and of chickens hatched on his estates. He made his investments through an aged domestic servant. One day an old lady walked into the South-Western Railway Company's office, and asked whether there was not an issue of some sort of guaranteed stock? The clerk said that there was. "Quite safe?" said she. "Oh yes, old lady, you need not be afraid of your money; do you want to put your quarter's wages in it?" "Well," she answered, "if you please, be good enough to give me £60,000 worth of it, and here's the money," and with that she untied a big pocket from under her dress, containing notes to that amount, and presented the pocket to the clerk.

Vanity Fair :—Last week I asked, who is Major Cavagnari? and I said that I had been informed that he was a Maltese. I have since made further inquiry, and I find that he is the son of the late General Adolphe Cavagnari, who belonged to an ancient and noble family of Parma, who was in the French service under the First Empire, who subsequently became Equerry and Private Secretary to Prince Lucien Bonaparte, and who was also an intimate friend of the late Emperor Napoleon III. General Cavagnari, while yet but a major, married Caroline, the third daughter of Mr. Hugh Lynes-Montgomery, of Bolhavel, County Leitrim, Ireland, and the sister of the present Mr. Hugh Lynes-Montgomery. Major Cavagnari is therefore Parmesan by his father and Irish by his mother, an excellent pedigree for intelligence and fighting qualities, both of which I learn he has displayed on many occasions. He was educated at Christ's Hospital, and did not enter the English service by competition, but was one of the late East India Company's "direct cadets." He has shown himself an excellent frontiersman in India, and on one occasion, single combat a notorious Pathan troublesome chief. He long held the Deputy Commissioner of Kohat and has acted as Deputy Commissioner of Peshawur, and last year he was made a Companion of the Star of India for his services. I am very glad to make all these particulars public, for it appears that the suggestion that Major Cavagnari was a Maltese is held to be prejudicial to him. I don't know why it should be a crime to be Maltese; but what is clear about Major Cavagnari is that, although of foreign extraction, he is by birth nearly, and by education and training quite, English.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following season reports for the week ending 16th instant are published for general information :—

Shikarpur.—Rabi preparations being made.

Hyderabad.—Locusts in seven talukas; half crop in Mor; lost crop damaged in Kandiaro. Rabi thriving.

Upper Sind Frontier.—No change in prospects; food grains at famine rates.

Ahmedabad.—Harvest progressing throughout district.

Panch Mahals.—Reaping of bajri begun.

Kaira.—Bajri, kodra, and rice being reaped. Weather seasonable.

Broach.—Rabi sowing progressing. Locusts damaged standing crops in Kosandi, in Ankleswar taluka.

Surat.—Rice reaping commenced; other crops as before; preparation for rabi progressing.

Khandesh.—Slight damage to crops by locusts in two talukas.

Nasik.—No change.

Poona.—Crops generally good.

Kolaba—(For week ending 14th instant.)—Crops well.

Ratnagiri—(For week ending 8th instant.)—Reaping progresses; prospects good.

Poona—(For week ending 13th instant.)—Injury by locusts to crops in some villages of four talukas.

Ahmednagar—Kharif reaping and rabi sowing progressing vigorously.

Sholapur—Rabi sowing progressing throughout district. Locusts in two talukas.

Satara—Crops damaged by locusts in three talukas.

Kaladgi—Bajri reaping commenced in three talukas; kharif jowari crop ripening.

Belgaum—Crops well.

Kanara—Harvest progressing on coast.

Rajkot—Bajri reaping commenced; rabi sowing progressing.

Wadhwan—Harvest continues. Flights of locusts with slight damage in some talukas.

Baroda—A large flight of locusts passed over Baroda on 12th instant.

General Remarks—Fever very prevalent throughout Sind, where prices are high; rabi preparations begun. Fever to some extent in Gujarat. Harvest in progress there and in Deesa; crops good but damaged somewhat in several districts by locusts. Showers continue in Southern Maratha Country, but prospects generally good.

The City of London's Estates.—The *City Press* states that the assets of the Corporation at the close of last year, exclusive of the City lands, amounted to £384,080 1s. 5½d., and the liabilities, exclusive of loans sanctioned by Parliament and secured upon the property of the Corporation, left a balance of cash assets over liabilities of £294,491 7s. 9½d. The bonded liabilities of the Corporation at the close of the year amounted to a total of £5,297,400. The various loans which make up this sum have been raised at various periods since 1855. The rates of interest vary from 2½ to 4½ per cent. The latest date at which a loan falls due, or is renewable, is 1887. The Corporation has no bonded debt apart from public works and improvements sanctioned by Parliament. The general receipts of the Corporation for the year were £282,105 1s. 6½d., and the expenditure £300,415 16s. 4d., and the total receipts in accounts relating to capital were £634,734 17s. 5½d., and the expenditure £587,913 12s. 11d.

A resolution by the Madras Government of the first game at billiards between Cook and Stanley at Madras credits Cook with a break of 279, the second largest break hitherto made in India.

Suicide.—Cross reaping commenced; other crops as before; preparation for rabi progressing.

Khandesh.—Slight damage to crops by locusts in two talukas.

Nasik.—No change.

Poona.—Crops generally good.

Kolaba—(For week ending 14th instant.)—Crops well.

Ratnagiri—(For week ending 8th instant.)—Reaping progresses; prospects good.

Poona—(For week ending 13th instant.)—Injury by locusts to crops in some villages of four talukas.

Ahmednagar—Kharif reaping and rabi sowing progressing vigorously.

Sholapur—Rabi sowing progressing throughout district. Locusts in two talukas.

Satara—Crops damaged by locusts in three talukas.

Kaladgi—Bajri reaping commenced in three talukas; kharif jowari crop ripening.

Belgaum—Crops well.

Kanara—Harvest progressing on coast.

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THE "MADRAS TIMES" LIBEL CASE.

The case of Christopher Hill *versus* the publisher of the *Madras Times*, in which plaintiff sued for damages to the amount of Rs. 25,000 from the defendant, came on for hearing in the Madras High Court before Mr. Justice Forbes, yesterday. Messrs. Gould and Sheppard, instructed by Messrs. Barclay and Morgan, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Spring Branson, instructed by Messrs. Tarker and Wilson, for the defendant. Mr. Gould addressed the Court at some length, after which Mr. Christopher Hill was examined, who stated he had suffered no damages by the libel and that he was still employed by the Railway Company. Mr. Branson then addressed the Court, and Mr. Gould replied. The decree of the Court was that the defendant should pay Rs. 300 damages with costs, the Judge holding that the apology awarded had been sufficient, but that damages were claimable.

We take the following comments on the case from the editorial column of the *Madras Times* :—We only wish now to draw attention to the decision of the Judge, which shows that carefulness in conducting a newspaper, promptness in publishing an ample apology when wrong was found to have been done, all go for nothing, and, as the result of a pure misadventure in which no one suffered any damage, a journal may be cast in heavy costs and a good round sum paid to the man who admits in open Court that he has suffered no injury whatever. India clearly is not the place for an honest and respectable journalist. Our contemporaries will see to what penalties they are liable under such a ruling of a High Court Judge. We forbear further remark at present: we feel too strongly the strangeness of the decision which would award damages to a man who confessed he had suffered no damage, and which imposes a heavy penalty upon a man who, the Judge says, had made a sufficient and ample apology, to admit of our writing with that carefulness which the review of a High Court judgment deserves.

RIOTING ARMED WITH DEADLY WEAPONS, AND MURDER.

A case of some interest, in which about a score of Moplas had been tried and convicted of rioting, came on for final hearing on Friday last before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kernan and Mr. Justice Forbes, sitting on the Appellate side of the High Court, and occupied the attention of their Lordships for a great portion of the day. The case was one in which nineteen out of about fifty Moplas who were concerned in the affray were put upon their trial before the Sessions Judge of North Malabar charged with rioting and being armed with deadly weapons, and two of them charged with having, in the course of such rioting, committed murder. The circumstances, as stated in evidence, appeared to be that a deadly affray had taken place among the Moplas and a number of Mukkewars about selling fish in consequence of the Mukkewars having refused to sell to the Moplas except for ready money, and in the course of the affray three of the fishermen were so severely wounded that they were taken to hospital, where one of them subsequently died of the injuries received. At the trial before the Sessions Court, two of the prisoners were found guilty of murder and sentenced to transportation for life, and a verdict of guilty of rioting being armed with deadly weapons was brought in against the remainder, with the exception of five, who were acquitted and ordered to be discharged from custody. Of the prisoners who were found guilty of rioting, some were sentenced to three years', and some to one year's rigorous imprisonment, and fines ordered to be levied from all of them. A large number of gentlemen of the long robe appeared on behalf of the appellants, among whom were Mr. Sheppard, Mr. Wedderburn, and Mr. Normandy, while the Government Pleader was in attendance to support the convictions. After a long and patient hearing of the arguments adduced by counsel on behalf of their clients, the High Court came to the conclusion that the convictions of two of the prisoners and the sentences passed upon them must be set aside, and they were accordingly ordered to be released from custody. The convictions of all the other prisoners were affirmed, and the appeals of the three who had been found guilty of murder and sentenced to transportation for life were dismissed, and the sentences passed upon them affirmed. With regard to the remaining prisoners the sentence of three years' rigorous imprisonment, which had been passed upon the greater part of them, were reduced to sentences of 18 months, while the sentence of one year's rigorous imprisonment, which had been passed upon others, were allowed to stand, and the sentence of fine annulled in each case.—*Madras Times.*

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

FACTORY LEGISLATION FOR INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

Sir,—I have visited cotton factories in Bombay with special reference to this subject, and from my notes, made on the spot, which were published last year, I should like to contribute the following extract :—

"The establishment I visited had about 40,000 spindles, and, together with the loom-shed, employed about 1,000 people, including the women and children. The building was in no important respect dissimilar from the Lancashire factories, and the machinery—of Lancashire make—was of the best quality and construction. The hands were leaving the mill for the midday rest of half an hour (the only rest they have in the whole of the working day) just as I was entering the counting-house. I had a very good opportunity for observing their physique. The path by which they passed me was so narrow, that with my two umbrells I could have touched any one of them. Never have I seen such a wretched crowd of working people—the men pale and haggard; the women and children drooping and grey with exhaustion. The men had been working continuously from 6-15 a. m. to 1 p. m., the time of my arrival; the women and children from 7 a. m. The hours of work are—for men, from 6-15 a. m. to 6-15 p. m.; for women and children, from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m. They have only one half-hour for rest and food; and as I sat waiting for their return the 30 minutes seemed very short. At the door by my side, when they re-entered the mill, stood the superintendent with a stick (his is hand—just as he said, to give a tap to them as comes late, for you must be master of 'em.' The time was half-past one, and the little children, some of them not more than seven years old—exhausted with the previous six hours of continuous labour—were again at the terrible atmosphere of the cotton factory for another 3½ hours. But this cruelty—a cruelty from which British children are protected by law—is not the worst to which these Hindoo children are subjected. During a period of seven weeks this factory had been closed for Christmas days. There is no observance of any regular day of rest; and for 46 out of the 49 days preceding my visit these children had toiled from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m. at their exhausting labour. It is hardly necessary to state that on every floor of the mill the hands were exposed to many and great dangers from unprotected bands and wheels, and from insufficiently fenced shafting; these are invariable features of factory labour without official regulation. On the whole, I cannot conceive a case more clear and simple than Hindoo children are surely entitled to the same protection which the law has so long afforded to 'young persons' in the United Kingdom."

In accordance with the report of a Commission, the Government of Bombay is of opinion that no case has been made out for legislation. But to make the verdict of that Commission respectable, official denial must be given to Mr. Arpin's assertion made in *The Times* of to-day, that "every member of that Commission was more or less financially interested in Indian mills," and that "no medical evidence was given by persons who were holders of mill shares." As to the statement offered in *The Times* by Mr. Rogers, late member of Council, Bombay, that children work in the mills in pairs, one off and the other on," your own observation proves its inaccuracy. I am told that in Calcutta three shifts are sometimes employed—two who are bound for a night. Yesterday I travelled from Paris with a Calcutta manufacturer who got home in the previous week to oppose legislation. He admitted that if a Factory Act were passed some mills must be closed. "But why," I asked, "do you fear to be put on legal equality with Lancashire, seeing that from choice you only employ the children half-time?" "Well," he replied, "you see that if people are scarce we don't have shifts; we can now, and we do, employ the same children for two shifts"—which, as much as my own recognition of children returning after mid-day to their work in Bombay, shows that Mr. Rogers's plea is worthless.

I trust you will yourself continue to press this matter upon the Government of India. It is quite futile to suppose that the few natives who are placed in authority in the great cities of India will or can protect the defenceless children who are the victims of this unequal, unregulated, and reckless competition. Mr. Rogers's letter deplores the painful symptom of what is most amiss in the officialism of India. In denouncing the agitation for the protection of infant health and life, he declares that, "Natives of India rejoice in a close, muggy atmosphere such as that in their own houses, where there are no windows, and factory work is to them, in fact, well-paid enjoyment." What would be said of a Civil Servant in England who, in apology for the horrors of a sweater's den before the official inspection of workshops was enacted, had written :—"Natives of the Minories rejoice in a close, fetid atmosphere, such as they have in their own rooms, where the windows are never opened, and labour in the tailor's cellar is, in fact, to them well-paid enjoyment."

I say, Sir, it must rest with men in this country to reverse the careless verdict of the Government of Bombay, and to show that "a case has been made out" for legislation. English manufacturers, though they are deeply injured by Indian competition, do not move in this matter, because they are convinced that such action on their part would seem tainted with self-interest. Yet nothing can be more unfair than that, when their trade is depressed by Asiatic policy, their rivals should be encouraged by official neglect of justice—of humanity to the oppressed women and children and of justice to the millowners of Lancashire, who are laid under restrictions from which the Indian millowners are entirely free.

The question is now become a duty; and if no others be willing to undertake the charge, I will, late in life though it be, resume the weapons that I have long ceased to handle, and, God helping me, do what I can for the alleviation of so much misery.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, Grosvenor-square, Oct. 2. SHAFTESBURY.

Suspicious Bankruptcy.—The recently declared case of bankruptcy of Forsyth, the lessee of the Blinkbonnie estate, Ceylon, is perhaps as neat a specimen of the ingenuity of man in improving property at the expense of others as we remember ever to have read. Here are three brothers; there is a fourth hiding somewhere in the great land of shady characters, the States; one of the three takes a lease of Blinkbonnie from the others, a special feature of which lease is that in the event of the bankruptcy of the lessee the estate shall revert to the lessors. Forsyth, the lessee, lives a fast life, runs up scores wherever practicable, have large quantities of manure for which he does not pay, puts it into the estate, forces on a large crop, and just as the crop is coming on, and his creditors hope for some payment out of the proceeds, behold he gets declared an insolvent, when, of course, the estate, and the crop grown at other people's expense, reverts to the other Forsyths. We know what Judge Berwick would call this transaction. Whether the Kandy Judge will be equally outspoken remains to be seen. In any case the public will draw their own conclusion, and stamp the business as something more than suspicious.—*Ceylon Times.*

THE FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF THE AFGHAN QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—Although we may not abandon all hope that war with Afghanistan may be averted, yet we cannot close our eyes to the fact that it has been announced from India, on what appears to be very high authority, that such a war is inevitable. Military preparations on a large scale have been already commenced, and as these preparations, from the very moment they are undertaken, must involve expenditure, I think the time has come when the question should be fully and fairly met. If there is an Afghan war, ought the cost to be borne by England or by India? The answer which will be given to this question is of importance to England, and may involve issues of the gravest moment to India. It has in certain quarters been represented that an Afghan war will be a contest of trifling importance, likely to involve little more outlay than one of those small frontier wars which have been of such frequent occurrence in India. I think, however, it will be admitted that on such a subject it is impossible to quote a higher authority than Lord Lawrence. He possesses an almost unrivalled experience of India affairs, and no one has been less prone than he to give expression to exaggerated views. In a letter which appeared in *The Times* on the 10th of January last on our frontier policy in India—a letter which events that are now happening show was distinguished by the most remarkable sagacity, Lord Lawrence said: "The force we use in Afghanistan is calculated to have cost us thirteen millions sterling, and though the number of troops employed was considerable, the proportion of English soldiers was always deemed insufficient. Should we be engaged in a future war, we may certainly consider that the force allotted for another expedition, especially the European portion of it, would largely exceed that engaged in the first war. The late Lord Sandhurst calculated that 20,000 soldiers would be necessary. I do not pretend to estimate the amount of the force that would be required; it must, however, be very large; and having once embarked on such an expedition, no one can say when the forces would return. The cost would, therefore, inevitably prove enormous." If it is decided that this enormous cost is to be borne by India, such is her financial condition at the present time that, again using Lord Lawrence's words, "a fatal blow would in all probability be given to the already over-burdened finances of India." The correctness of this opinion will scarcely be called in question by those who have devoted any attention to Indian finance. One of the most distinguished of the many distinguished men who have been Viceroys of India—I refer to Lord Canning—declared that finance was the key of our position in that country; and if this is so, can any circumstance excite more serious apprehension than the prospect of financial embarrassment so grave as that which is indicated by Lord Lawrence? It is possible almost in a single sentence to describe the present financial condition of India. Stationary revenue; a steadily-increasing expenditure; perpetual deficits which have to be made good by constant borrowing; all available sources of fresh taxation so completely exhausted, that in order during the famine to obtain an additional revenue of 1,500,000*l.* it has been deemed necessary to levy a licence tax of 5*d.* in the pound on incomes of only 4*s.* a week, and to impose on the famine-stricken people of Bombay and Madras an increase of 40 per cent. on the salt duty. These extra burdens, moreover, have been levied from the people of India in the face of the most emphatic declaration from two successive Governors-General, that to impose additional taxation in that country will "produce the most serious discontent," and "political danger, the magnitude of which can scarcely be exaggerated." In the face of such facts as these, it can scarcely be necessary to say a single word to show how different are the effects which war expenditure may produce in England and in India. In England if it were necessary to raise 50 or 100 millions, the additional taxation which would be required to pay the interest on the money which was borrowed could be obtained by adding a single 1*d.* to the income tax, and by increasing to a scarcely perceptible amount the duty on tea, spirits, or some other articles of general consumption. But where is the financier who can show how two or three millions of additional revenue can be obtained in India without imposing on the people burdens which would be regarded by them as intolerable? The people of that country are so indescribably poor, compared with the people of England, that the only article of general consumption which can be taxed is salt, which is already been taxed to the utmost, the present Indian Salt Tax being one of the heaviest imposts ever imposed upon a first necessary of life; and when the Income-tax is referred to as a means of obtaining additional revenue, it should be remembered that independently of all the abuses connected with the levying of such a tax in India, so striking is the contrast between the wealth of England and the poverty of India that whereas an income-tax of 6*d.* in the pound will yield 12,000,000*l.* in England, it would scarcely produce 1,200,000*l.* in India.

I have mentioned those facts, nor for the purpose of advocating that India should be freed from any burden which she ought in justice to bear, for the sole object is to show how extremely important it is that at the present financial condition not a single shilling of her money should be imposed or unnecessarily spent. Conclusive reasons can, I think, be adduced in support of the opinion that if we are involved in a war with Afghanistan the cost of that war should be borne by England, and not by India, and that, at any rate, the consent of Parliament ought to be obtained before the members of the Council of the Secretary of State, who possess absolute control over the expenditure of Indian revenues, consent to allow those revenues to be devoted to defray the expenses connected with the military expedition to Afghanistan. By the 55th section of the Government of India Act, 1858, it is provided:

"Except for preventing or repelling actual invasion of her Majesty's Indian possessions or under other sudden and urgent necessity, the revenues of India shall not, without the consent of both Houses of Parliament, be applicable to defray the expenses of any military operation carried on beyond the external frontiers of such possessions by her Majesty's forces charged upon such revenues."

No one can deny that Afghanistan is beyond the external frontiers of her Majesty's Indian possessions." All doubt, however, as to the intention of this particular section is removed by a reference to the discussions which took place when the Bill was passing through Parliament. This provision of the Act was introduced by the late Lord Derby, who as Prime Minister had charge of the Bill. Nothing can be more explicit than the following declaration which he made in the House of Lords on the 19th July, 1858, (*vide* "Hansard," vol. 217):

The effect of the use would be that Indian troops, except for the purpose of preventing anticipated invasion, should not quit their own territory; or, if they did, the expense should be defrayed out of the revenue of this country, and not out of the revenues of India.

Not one of those, I think, who are foremost in demanding that prompt and complete reparation should be exacted for the affront which has been offered to the Ameer can maintain that any military expedition which may be sent to Afghanistan for this purpose will be employed either in "preventing anticipated invasion" or in "repelling actual invasion."

The members of the Cabinet are at the present time scattered far and wide. The Secretary for Foreign Affairs is in France; the Secretary for India is in the Highlands of Scotland. But as news now each day comes from India that military preparations on an extensive scale are being rapidly made, I suppose we may presume that if the point has not already been determined, the Cabinet will soon meet to decide the vitally important financial issues involved in this Afghan question. It should, however, be remembered that even if they should decide that the cost should be borne, not

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BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney, and New Zealand.
Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.
The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.
Office Hours from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

RESERVE FUND—£150,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	PENANG.	HONGKONG.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.	MANILA.
AKYAB.	BATAVIA.	SHANGHAI.
RANGOON.	SOURABAYA.	HANKOW.

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE, LONDON BANKERS, FRANCE AND GERMANY, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;
NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

INTEREST.

Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

ARE RECEIVED AT CALL OR ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FOR FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS:—
6 months' notice ..... 4 per cent. per annum.
12 " ..... 5 " "

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

C. J. SHARP, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do. do. 12 do. do. 5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 1st December 1877.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£750,000
RESERVE FUND .....£151,560 10s.

HEAD OFFICE: 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED.

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,
And also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.
If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.
CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investment and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal
Interest will be allowed ..... at 5 p. ct. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. do. 4 do.

All letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. W. JONES,
Agent, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL.....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Dollars 1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

P. D. SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. D. Sassoon Sons & Co.,) Chairman.
Hon'ble W. KESWICK (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
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BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON,	
SHANGHAI.	HANKOW.
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FOOCHOW.	AMOY.
YOKOHAMA.	NEW YORK.
HIOGO.	SAN FRANCISCO.
MANILA.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.:—
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Do 6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.
For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.
All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

ALEX. LEITH,
Elphinstone Circle. Acting Agent.

NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED 1827.

BADAMS BROTHERS' COLOR WORKS, Birmingham, England,

MANUFACTURERS OF EMERALD AND PARIS GREENS, CHINESE AND PERSIAN BLUES, SOLUBLE CHINESE BLUE, PURE CHROMES, SOFT IMITATION VERMILLION, EMERALD TINTS, AND BRUNSWICK GREENS.

The above put up in ¼ lb. or any sized Packets, also in Cases and Casks.

PERMANENT COPPER GREEN PAINT, WHITE LEAD AND ZINC,

And all other PAINTS, in Tins and Iron Kegs, and well Packed for Export.

Orders with references promptly executed, free on board, London or Liverpool.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.

CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC ERUPTION.

The Elms, North Chasm, Surrey, S. 4th March, 1875.

"SIR,—I had been suffering from rheumatism for several years, together with scorbutic eruption on the skin, of a local nature, about the size of the palm of the hand, and was induced to try your Blood Mixture in consequence of two gentlemen in my neighbourhood having been cured of obstinate sores in the body. After using two bottles, I became much better, and continued it up to the tenth bottle, when I found the rheumatism had left me, and my arm was healed. I consider it a most valuable medicine.
"You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you think proper, for the benefit of others. "Faithfully yours,

"To Mr. F. J. Clarke." "THOMAS WATTS"

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s., each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS, and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist,
APOTHECARIES' HALL LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA

AMERICAN ORGANS & HARMONIUMS.

MILITARY AND STRING BANDS.

PIANOS FOR HIRE.

SOUNDY & CO.'S MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*
"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."
Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.
To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA, ON ACCOUNT OF ITS KEEPING GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., LIMITED, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

FELT HATS AND HELMETS.

THORPE & Co. have just OPENED a LARGE SHIPMENT for the present Season.

FELT HATS.	Rs.	a.	HELMETS.	Rs.	a.
The Duke, New low Round Crown	7	0	Hawk'sRegulation,best quality,covered whiteDoe	20	0
Ditto ditto Extra Quality	8	0	The New Spike for Infantry	7	0
Black Felt, medium height, Square Crown	8	0	Spike and Plate for Staff and Cavalry	10	0
Ditto ditto Round Crown	8	0	Gilt Chin Chains	6	0
Soft Black Felt, Round Crown	8	0	Ellwood's Helmets, White	13	0
Brown Felt, Fashionable Round Crown	8	0	Ellwood's White Hunting Helmets	13	0
Drab Felt, ditto ditto	8	0	Ellwood's Shikar Hat, covered Flax	13	0
Soft Crown, Black and Drab	7	8	Ellwood's Patent Air-Chamber Felt Helmets, a sure protection against sunstroke	18	0
Drab Soft High Crown	8	0	Christy's Drab Felt Helmets	10	0
Black and Drab Soft Travelling Hats	8	0	Light Drab Felt Helmets for Lady or Gentleman	10	0
Tweed Travelling Hats, in great variety, 2-8 to	5	8	Light Helmets with extra Band	10	0
Drab Shell Hats	10	0	Drab Felt Milton Hats, 6-8 to	8	0
Black Silk Dress	13	8			

LESS 10 PER CENT FOR CASH.

THORPE AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HAMILTON AND CO.

GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY.

THE NEW
and
FASHIONABLE FLEXIBLE BAND NECKLET.
GOLD.

The most fashionable now worn with spring loop.

Priced Rs. 72, 81, 90, 100, 108, 117, 126, 135, and 158.

SILVER DITTO.

Rs. 18, 22, 23, 25, 30, and 32.

DEAD GOLD LOCKETS,
FOR THE ABOVE.

Sizes No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs.	20	22	24	28	34	40	46	56	62	68	86	108
Engraved	24	25	29	32	38	50	58	65	72	78	100	118

SILVER LOCKETS,
FOR THE ABOVE CHAINS.

A. E. I. in monogram. Rs. 15 to 22.
Plain. Rs. 6. to 20.
"MIZPAH" in monogram. Rs. 22.

HAMILTON & CO.,

October, 11th 1878. Rampart Row.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just received per S.S. NIZAM, a NEW and FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT of Ladies and Gents' FELT and SUN HATS.

The Grimsby Low Medium Round Crown Black Felt Narrow Brim, best quality	9	8
The Bristol Low Round Crown Black Felt	9	8
Lincoln and Bennett's Black Silk Dress Hats	16	8
Do. do. Drab Dress Hats	12	8
Cloth Travelling Caps, Helmet Shaped	4	8
Do. do. with Ear Flaps, Helmet Shaped	5	0
Black Soft Felt Taper Yankee Hats with Wide Brims	9	0
Drab do. do. do. do.	9	0
Scotch Caps of various Clans	5	0
Andre's Drab Terai Hats	18	8
Do. Black do. do.	18	8

Sun and Shikaring Helmets and Hats of all our well known Shapes.

LADIES FELT HATS.

Black Hard Felt Low Round Crown Narrow Brim, best quality	9	8
Black Soft Felt Round Crown	7	8
Blue do. do. do. do.	7	8
Brown do. do. do. do.	7	8
Lincoln and Bennett's Silk Riding Hats	16	8
Andre's Drab Terai Hats	18	8
Do. Brown do. do.	18	8

Ladies Sun and Riding Hats of various Shapes.

LITTLE BOYS' HATS.

The Lorne Black Silk Velvet (Scotch Cap shape)	6	8
The Genoa Black Soft Round Crown	6	8
Do. Drab do. do.	6	8

Ten per cent. discount for Cash.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

PRESENTATION WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, AND ENGRAVERS.

5, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY. AND 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

BEG to submit a Price List of their Gold and Silver Watches suited for presentation, which for solidity and finish of case, perfection of mechanism, and accuracy in time-keeping, eclipse, they believe, anything of the kind ever introduced in India.

GENTLEMEN'S SIZES, Gold case ¾ plate movements, Jewelled in 10 holes, compensation balance wheel, isochronic hairspring, from Rs. 280 to Rs. 300.

N. B.—We manufacture these Watches in Hunting, Half-hunting and Crystal cases, and can conscientiously recommend them as the most durable Watch and accurate time-keepers.

The same Watch with Keyless action, Rs. 50 extra.

Maximum variation of the above Watch one minute per month.

LADIES' SIZES, same movements as described above, keyless, at Rs. 200, 225 and 250.

GENTLEMEN'S SILVER KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES, fitted with the finest works as described above, at Rs. 125, 140 and 150, &c.

ALWAYS ON HAND.

A very large Stock of every kind of Silver and Gold Watches of all prices.
In Silver cases at Rs. 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 65, 75, 80, 100, &c., &c.
In Gold cases for Ladies at Rs. 60, 70, 80, 100, 125, 150, &c., &c.

Every Watch is guaranteed.

Gold Repeating Watches striking hours and quarters, hours, quarters and minutes, Chronometers, Chronographs, Racing, and Calendar and independent Seconds Watches.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO IF PAYMENT OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT ACCOMPANY THE ORDER.

REPAIRS IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

C. MARCKS & CO.

GRIFFITH'S NEW ZINC WHITE PAINT,

Covers 100 per cent. more than Oxide Zinc.
Covers 25 per cent. more than White Lead.

It retains its Whiteness under all conditions.
A Red Heat will not destroy it.
Will never Blister.
Is Non-poisonous—Has no Smell.
Has no Chemical Action upon Metals.

This Patent Zinc White, or substitute for Lead, received the highest possible praise at the Meeting of "Society of Arts and Manufactures," London, and "Social Science Congress."

So great has been the demand for it since its introduction, that the proprietors, who were producing about 25 tons PER WEEK in Liverpool, have been compelled to purchase Extensive Works in London, where they can manufacture about 80 tons extra PER WEEK, they have also had to secure sufficient room to increase the production to 200 tons weekly, making them the largest producers of White Pigment in Europe.

WHITE LEAD possesses only one good property, viz., "covering power," it is poisonous, soon loses its capacity, and turns yellow with Sewer and other Gases, and prejudicially affects Iron and other metals.

OXIDE ZINC has scarcely half the covering power of lead, but it is whiter and retains its colour.

GRIFFITH'S PATENT ZINC WHITE has all the *good* properties of both the above without any of their drawbacks, viz., it has far more body than Lead, has double that of Oxide Zinc, has the same whiteness, will never change colour even in sulphuretted hydrogen (which destroys Lead) and does not lose its opacity by age. It is calcined at a red heat in its manufacture, hence is almost indestructible, and, of course, will stand any variation of climate. Its durability is such that it is admirably adapted for protecting Iron, Wooden or Cement Structures; in any exposed situations, from the effects of the weather.

PROFESSOR PHIPSON says—"It is one of the most ingenious and useful discoveries of modern times."

GRIFFITH'S PATENT NEW ZINC WHITE is at present used by the English and other Governments as well as large private firms.

GRIFFITHS, FLETCHER & BERDOE will be most happy to forward test samples, also full reports from the highest scientific authorities in the kingdom, gratis, to any one applying direct to them, or to any Agents of the "Silicate Paint Company" who have undertaken the sale of this article We annex curtailed reports from—

PROFESSOR BARFF, M.A., Lecturer on Paint and Colours to Society of Arts, Chemist to Royal Academy, &c.

JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers to Bank of England, H. M. Mint, Council of India, &c.

PROFESSOR LUTSCHAUNIG, Liverpool Assay Office,

DR. PHIPSON, Fellow of Chemical Societies of London, Paris and Antwerp; and of Royal Society of Natural Sciences, Brussels.

T. A. BRITTON, Surveyor to Metropolitan Board of Works.

C. H. TOZER, and other Practical Men in the trade.

From PROFESSOR BARFF, M. A., Professor of Chemistry to Royal Academy and Catholic University; Lecturer on Paints and Colours to Society of Arts.

The LABORATORY, Catholic University College, Kensington, 8th Dec. 1875.

Having examined the NEW WHITE ZINC PIGMENT, I beg to state that, as far as I know, the substance has never before been used as a Pigment, and my experience of these matters extends over twenty-five years. From my constant practice in examining Pigments (as Professor of the Chemistry of Pigments, &c., at the Royal Academy of Arts), I am enabled to state that this new ZINC WHITE has great body, (i. e.) covers well, and can be worked easily, it seems to me in these respects to equal the best White Lead Paint. It is a very pure white, and absolutely resists the action of foul air which contains Sulphuretted Hydrogen. It will resist high temperature without its whiteness being destroyed in any way (by high temperatures, I mean those far above anything to which it can be exposed in any use to which it can be applied as a Paint). If it be applied with inorganic substances, a red heat will not permanently alter its appearance.

As a Paint it is superior to White Lead, for two great reasons,—First, it will not change tint in water closets, or near drains or in foul air; second, it will always retain its opacity, which White Lead will not. I need hardly mention that Painters using it will not be liable to suffer from Lead Poisoning.

In Manufacture it is SIMPLE, EXPEDITIOUS and INEXPENSIVE. As being interested in Art, I feel that the invention is one which will supply a want which has long been felt, and therefore I shall do all in my power to advance its interests.

(Signed) FREDERICK T. BARFF, M.A.,
Christ's College, Cambridge.

From MESSRS. JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers to Bank of England, Her Majesty's Royal Mint, Council of India &c., &c.

Certificate.] Assay Office, London, 20th December, 1875.

Comparative examination of sample of the new Pigment with dry White Lead.

Heat sufficient to change the White Lead into the Yellow Protoxide has no effect on the colour of the compound. It is also much less soluble in diluted Acids.

We are therefore of opinion that this colour would be much more stable than that of White Lead.

(Signed) JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers.

The LIVERPOOL ASSAY OFFICE, 64, Cable Street, Liverpool, 26th November, 1875.

DEAR SIR,—We have tested the NEW PATENT ZINC WHITE you sent us, and have carefully compared it with the ordinary commercial White Lead.

We find it very superior in many respects.

The body is dense and opaque, and consequently the Paint covers a larger surface than would an equal bulk of White Lead. In this respect it differs greatly from the Zinc Oxide, which, though of a very pleasing white colour, has little body.

Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas, which is the most common impurity in the atmosphere of large towns, has no effect as all upon it, for we have exposed a surface covered with it, side by side with one covered with White Lead to a powerful development of Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas in a vessel, and find that whereas Lead turns black at once, your ZINC WHITE remains unaltered.

The ordinary lighting Gas and its foul products of combustion do not affect it either, nor do weak acids, which readily attack Lead.

Heat does not cause it to blister, as this Pigment has the property of adhering to the surface on which it is laid with great tenacity. A temperature above the boiling point of water, leaves it unaltered; and even when the Oil is decomposed at a higher temperature, it clings to the surface and looks well, whilst Lead Paints soon perish and blacken.

Towards Iron, unlike the Lead Compounds, it behaves is an absolutely neutral manner. For the Indian Market it ought to be invaluable, and there is no doubt that it will supersede entirely the White Lead.

We will say in conclusion that your Patent ZINC WHITE combines the good properties of the White Lead and the Zinc Oxide, without any of their shortcomings.

We remain, yours truly,
LUTSCHAUNIG & Co.

Report of Dr. T. L. PHIPSON, Fellow of the Chemical Societies of London, Paris, and Antwerp, and of the Royal Society of Medical and Natural Sciences of Brussels, &c.

LABORATORY OF ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY, 4, The Cedars, Putney, S. W. London, 12th May, 1877.

I have submitted your Patent ZINC WHITE to a careful analysis, and to every possible variety of test, in comparison with White Lead, and I have no hesitation whatever in stating that IT SUPERSEDES THE BEST WHITE LEAD in the following particulars:—

It has MORE BODY and his decidedly WHITER: it is NOT AFFECTED BY WEAK ACIDS, as White Lead is; it REMAINS WHITE AFTER HEATING, which White Lead does not; it pours NOT DARKEN in colour by emanations of sulphuretted hydrogen or sewer gases which White Lead does; IT MIXES WITH OIL, and other Pigments with the greatest ease; finally, it WILL NOT ACT AS A POISON, as White Lead does, to the workmen engaged in the manufacture or use of it, and it is MUCH MORE ECONOMICAL.

In presence of these results, I can emphatically recommend your ZINC WHITE as one of the most ingenious and useful discoveries of modern times.

(Sd.) T.L. PHIPSON, Ph D., F.C.S., &c.,
Formerly of the University of Brussels, Analytical and Consulting Chemist.

The LABORATORY, Catholic University College, Kensing on, July 2nd, 1877.

I have again examined Griffith's Patent ZINC WHITE PIGMENT. For the last three months samples of that Pigment have been sent to me from time to time, and I have noticed a considerable improvement in them. With my own hands I have laid on the colour, and find it works smoothly and well: in this respect it equals any White Lead I have ever used. I have not the slightest hesitation, as having been for many years practically acquainted with the laying on of Pigments in all branches, in saying that Griffith's ZINC WHITE, samples of which I have used, is in every respect equal to the best White Lead as to MANIPULATION. Now as to durability, from the experience which I have had of Zinc White Pigments there is nothing in them, or in Griffith's ZINC WHITE to decay, or suffer deterioration.

(Sd.) FRED. BARFF, M.A., Christ's College, Cambridge.

LIVERPOOL ASSAY OFFICE, 31st May, 1877.

Since last reporting on your PIGMENT, in 1875, I have again had occasion to witness the manufacture of your article at the Works, where it is now made on a large scale. The tests I have made of samples from bulk not only bear out my previous report and confirm it in every particular, but I may add that, on further investigation, the results are quite beyond my expectations.

The property of covering a large surface, or the so-called "body" of the pigment is remarkable when compared with White Lead. In one experiment I tried, I found half-pound of the New White could be spread out, when mixed with TWO OUNCES of Linseed Oil and ONE OUNCE of Turpentine over an acre of eighty-one square feet; whereas the samples of White Lead, mixed with same quantities of liquid and same weight, only covered thirty-eight and three-quarters square feet.

I quite agree with Professor Barff that the time must come when the miserable prejudices of consumers will be overcome.

(Signed) ALFRED LUTSCHAUNIG.

From JOHN H. & SAMUEL JOHNSON, Wholesale Druggists Manufacturing Chemists, Oil and Paint Merchants, Liverpool, November 1875.

Your Patent ZINC WHITE will prove a great acquisition to the Trade. What has long been wanted is a kind of ZINC WHITE that has the body of Lead which yours has, and does not tarnish as Lead does.

North Brixton, London, 6th September, 1875.

SIR,—I have tried your Patent ZINC WHITE Ground, and must say it is the best thing that has been brought under my notice, as a practical Decorator, must say you have got the right thing, viz., a new white that is not a lead, and yet has all the covering qualities of the same; it is also much whiter, and from the fact of it being a Zinc, know it will not tarnish.

White Zinc Paint would have superseded White Lead years ago, if it could have been obtained with a body, especially as it is non-poisonous.

If you can put your Paint into the Market, at the same price (or less) than White Lead, should say you have discovered a gold mine.

Yours truly,
(Signed) CHARLES H. TOZER.

From Mr. THOMAS ALLEN BRITTON, late Surveyor to the Metropolitan Board of Works, London.

Limes Grove, Lewisham, Kent, 20th December, 1875.

Having examined the new ZINC WHITE, I beg to state that it is superior to any other similar substance I have hitherto met with. There is no doubt that it is—1st, a pure white; 2nd, that it retains its opacity; 3rd, that its colour is not affected by foul air; 4th, that it has a good body; 5th, that it is cheaper than ordinary White Lead, and quite equal to it.

(Signed) THOMAS ALLEN BRITTON, late Surveyor
Metropolitan Board of Works.

Claughton Firs, Oxton, November 27th, 1875.

I find your Patent ZINC WHITE to have all the properties of Zinc Oxide with the covering or body of Lead, and this is what the Trade has been long looking for, and this I find in your Patent.

I am sure it will be eagerly sought after by the Trade if it can be manufactured at the price of White Lead.

It does not appear to blister with a degree of heat that destroys Lead, and must be most valuable for hot climates.

If it is not poisonous in anyway, it will be a great boon to the working painters.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) W. MALE, Plumber, Painter, &c.

From F. A. BARROW, White Lead Merchant, 101, Hope Street Glasgow, November 30th, 1875.

I applied your Zinc White as Paint; to test its covering qualities I took equal quantities by weight of it and White Lead Paint. I find your Patent Zinc covers better and a greater surface, and in colour is superior to any White Lead. If it can be produced so as to sell a little lower, or even at the price of White Lead, I have no doubt that a good trade may be done in it.

I hope you will soon have it ready for the market.

Yours faithfully,
Signed) F. A. BARROW.

54, Crawshay Road, London, S. W., 30th November, 1875.

DEAR SIR,—Respecting the ZINC WHITE, made by a new process, I must say that I am very much pleased with it. It is indeed a beautiful white, far surpassing White Lead in color, and has quite as good covering properties, if not rather better.

Zinc White, under the old principle, would not cover, which condemns it. It can be mixed with various pigments that White Lead always destroys. I can say for white work and delicate tints it is invaluable.

Yours truly,
G. W. BREWER, Decorator, &c.

437, Brixton Road, London, S. W., 1st December, 1875.

Gold Medal, International Exhibition, 1851. Gold Medal International Exhibition, South Kensington, 1862.

DEAR SIR,—Your Patent ZINC WHITE has a capital body, and possessing a Pearly Whiteness is admirably adapted for decorative purposes.

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